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Part One
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THE HOME OF VIGILANCE

Dr. Parkhurst's City League Has a House Warming.

NOW IN THE CHARITIES BUILDING

Welcomed by Ex-Mayor Hewitt, R. F. Cutting, and R. W. de Forest—The Society's Leader on the Future.

The members and friends of the City Vigilance League gathered to the number of about 400 last evening in the assembly room of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and held a housewarming. The league recently secured roms on the fourth floor of the building, and it was to take formal possession of them that the meeting was held.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt presided, and speeches were delivered by President R. Fulton Cutting of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and President Robert W. De Forest of the Charity Organization Society. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President of the league, also spoke.

"This occasion," said ex-Mayor Hewitt, "is the fulfillment of a prophecy. Ten years ago I suggested to the Charity Organization Society that the time would come when the charities of New-York would be sheltered under one roof, and, by harmony of effort and action, bring about much-needed reforms. I had no idea that my suggestion would be taken up, but it found lodgment in the brain of Mr. Kennedy, and to my surprise I learned that he was to build this monster house.

"The great honor fell to my lot to deliver the opening adress, and I then pointed out how the city could be benefited by the co-operation of all the charities. I ventured then to say it would be incomplete until additional agencies were added; that the mere relief of distress and misery—even the formation of plans for the betterment of the condition of the poor—would not be sufficient; would not meet the modern demands of society; that, admirable as the work of charity is, the work of prevention was more important.

"I ventured to say that out of this charity organization would spring a movement for reform, and I pointed out that some society would be organized to watch the police and the criminal officers of the City Government.

"When I became Mayor I was confronted with a state of affairs even worse than when the reform movement started last year. Dives were on almost every block in the thickly populated districts of the city, and the police were protectors of them. It was not even disguised. The Commissioners of Police sat by and knew of these violations of law. They knew they were reproaches to the good name of the city, but they did nothing. I soon put myself in communication with the Society for the Prevention of Vice to get information to break up the dives and punish the police. But the society was entirely inadequate. It was unable to furnish evidence to convict the police of protecting the places, and no evidence could be got. On the recommendation of the society, I preferred charges against Inspector Williams. It was perfectly well known what Williams's relations to the Tenderloin were, but we could not convict him. I hired a stenographer at my own expense to take the testimony, because the Police Commissioners did not consider the case sufficiently important to make a record of the evidence against the man whom I regarded as a great criminal, and after the trial I examined the evidence and found that he was properly acquitted. But within sixty days many of the dives were closed.

"I attended a dinner of the police afterward, and I told them that they were corrupt from top to bottom, and if I had the power at any time to prove that the police were protecting criminals I would use it. For two years there was an improvement.

"I felt that some other agency was indispensable to get such evidences, but since then, under the providence of God, a man appeared who had the force of character, the energy, the resolution, the courage, and the ability to organize for the repression of vice. I doubt whether any one here can understand how much courage, faith, and resignation was required for this work. Out of it has come a Vigilance League which would watch the officers of the law and see that they performed their duty.

"All these spasmodic ebullitions for reform since I was a young man have failed because there was no home to which such organizations might rightfully attach themselves. Whoever conceived the idea of attaching it to the Charity Organization Building had an inspiration. With all political organizations like Tammany Hall, of which I have been a member since 1850, they never turn anybody out of Tammany Hall, else I would have been turned out long ago—power arises from the fact that they have a home where they can shelter themselves during political storms. The weakness of other organizations was that they had no abiding place—political temples, where Democrats or Republicans might worship in peace, especially in time of trouble.

"The union of the City Vigilance League with the organized charities is one of the most important events in my time, and it promises to be most fruitful of good results. I congratulate the city that it has had birth under the guidance of a man with such power, blessed with almost divine spirit. If this work is pursued in the spirit that originated it and is carried on in the same self-sacrificing manner as others, there can be but one feeling of the citizens of New-York, that we have seen the day of our redemption."

On behalf of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, President R. Fulton Cutting welcomed the City Vigilance League to the building, and in the course of his remarks he compared Dr. Parkhurst with Pythagoras.

Robert W. De Forest welcomed the league on behalf of the Charity Organization Society, and then Dr. Parkhurst responded.

"This evening," said Dr. Parkhurst, "comes the opening of a new chapter in the history of our league. The kindly words expressed and the sincere sympathy indicated are going to operate in strengthening and widening the purpose of the league and giving us large confidence in the future.

"We, as a Vigilance League, have had a hard time of it. When we began it was a disreputable thing to be known to be connected with it. It is amusing now, but it was not amusing then. Many who are now members declined to have their names mentioned in connection with the league. Assembly district leaders thought it would hurt their families and business.

"This City Vigilance League means something now. It meant something last Fall. But we are not here to brag about the past nor glory about the future. We are not blowing our own trumpet. Others have blown it for us, and saved us the breath.

"Mr. Hewitt, we have copied after your organization, Tammany Hall. I mean in structural principles. It is municipal organization shaped in the interest of the city, to cover every district, every block. There are things to be admired in Tammany Hall. A great deal can be learned from that and the Catholic Church, in respect to thoroughness of organization. An idea never accomplishes anything unless it becomes impersonated, and each member becomes an instrument through which the collective life of the whole operates. So we started on the Tammany Hall idea of organization, and placed the man of our choice at the head of an Assembly district, and we hold him responsible for a knowledge of what transpires in his district. We shall have each election district represented by a man, and if we go on prospering we hope not only to have election district leaders, but to have every block represented by one who shall be able to report everything on that block which interests him.

"But it is not simply for surveillance that we stand as a league. Our ambition is not only to do negative and destructive work, but positive and constructive work—to be the embodiment of those principles which are going to operate to conserve the best interests of the municipality and promote them.

"The victory of Nov. 6 was accomplished by virtue of the fact that men were willing to come together on a broad non-partisan platform, taking in all the best elements of all parties, and the thoroughness of the idea presented that the good of the municipality must be considered above everything else. That is the principle for which we fought hard before Nov. 6 and for which we are fighting and praying harder now.

"We are looking forward with especial anxiety to Albany. Are we going to accomplish in 1897 what we accomplished this year? Last year for awhile the Republican was able to forget that he was a Republican. That is the toughest thing to do, except for a Democrat to forget that he is a Democrat. But it was done handsomely, and because it was done we were able to get the victory.

"How are we going to be three years hence? That is the fear that lies heavy on our hearts. Every falling off from non-partisan and non-religious organization makes us anxious. It might be almost as well to have gone on in the old way as to have this three years' oasis in a desert of corruption. We are to give constant support to our superb Mayor and the platform upon which he stanas in spite of Platt and the devil.

"We are anxious to come into pleasant relations with the City Government. Overtures were made to us to come into alliance with the officers of the late City Government, but all such overtures were courteously or indignantly declined. 'Help you? No. We will fight you to the death.'

"It seems incredible that the City Government is made up of reputable people. It seems a dream. Why, I was at 300 Mulberry Street yesterday. There is one Police Commissioner whom I like very much. I told him we wanted to come into touch with his department, and put ourselves in co-operation with it, and to establish intelligent lines of intercommunication. And as I presented it, not only to Commissioner Andrews, but to other officials, I found them agreeable to it. We are going to turn our blades into plowshares.

"We are anxious to see more intelligent familiarity with the City Government. One reason why municipal matters are neglected is the ignorance and indifference of the people. I am ashamed when I think how little I knew five years ago about city government. Knowledge creates interest. We hope to have a department where information of every kind about municipal government may be obtained. The guiding principle of the league is absolute self-forgetfulness. We are not here for the offices or for what we can get out of it, or for emoluments, social, political, or any other, but, like Mayor, we love our city, and we rejoice for what you have done for it. We rejoice in the self-devotion which you brought to the affairs of the city. We are sinking self and ignoring ease.

"There are black sheep in the league, I suppose, but I haven't spotted any yet. What inspires us with hope is the large number of young men who are joining in our work to stand by their civic duties and contribute to the weal of the municipality."

Dr. Parkhurst was frequently applauded during his address, especially when he referred to Mayor Strong as standing out against Platt and the devil.

At the conclusion, ex-Mayor Hewitt read a report from John Langdon Erving, Treasurer of the Parkhurst Testimonial Fund, stating that the net amount of the fund was $22,486.25. He expressed the hope that $50,000 would be raised. When the league is incorporated, the fund will be turned over to the Trustees, to be invested by them by direction of Dr. Parkhurst.

THOUGHT THE WOMAN DRUNK

Taken to a Station House, Where She Died—Coroner's Physician Says Her Death Was Due to Pleurisy.

A woman who was subsequently identified as Mrs. Margaret Tobin was taken suddenly ill in a Broadway car on Wednesday last, and, upon the supposition that she was intoxicated, was taken to the Mercer Street Station.

She was unable to speak distinctly and could hardly stand up. Her name could not be learned, and a charge of intoxication was made against her. Matron Price remained with her from the time she arrived, 9 o'clock A. M., for about two hours, when, a great change having come over the prisoner, the matron had a hurry call sent out for an ambulance. The woman died before the ambulance reached the station.

Dr. Kyle, the ambulance surgeon, said that the woman had died of alcoholism. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Coroner's Physician Donlin made an autopsy on Thursday and filed a report with the Board of Health yesterday, in which he said that the woman's death was due to "acute pericarditis and acute pleurisy, with congestion and oedema of the right lung."

Mrs. Fletcher of 9 West Sixty-third Street identified the body yesterday as that of her mother. Mrs. Tobin had lived at 794 Eighth Avenue, and earned her livelihood by dressmaking. Her daughter said she had never used liquor.

CAUSED HIS FRIEND'S DEATH

Furrier Schroeder Offered Arsenic to Young Borg, Who Drank It.

Upon a warrant issued by Coroner Creamer of Brooklyn Max G. Schroeder, thirty years old, of 293 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having caused the death of Michael Borg, nineteen years old, of 139 Hamburg Avenue.

Schroeder, who is a furrier, had been a friend of the boy, and had obtained a place for him in Ferdinand Hirsch's fur factory, in Bogert Street, near Seigel Street.

Schroeder, on Thursday last, while holding a bottle containing arsenic said, jokingly: "Mike, would you like a drink of ginger ale?"

The boy grabbed the bottle, and before Schroeder could speak drank a portion of the poison. He died yesterday.

Schroeder says he was only joking, and that he would not have willingly injured the boy in the least.

The boy's mother, while heartbroken, exonerates Schroeder.

A NEW CRIMINAL COURTS JANITOR

John Daniels Will Succeed Stapleton, Who Did Not Keep the Building Clean.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield yesterday requested the resignation of Janitor Michael Stapleton, of the new Criminal Courts Building, to take effect March 15. Mr. Brookfield took this action on account of the complaints that the building was not kept clean.

Alderman Nicholas T. Brown, the Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, tried to have Stapleton retained, because he has but one arm, and is an ex-member of the Volunteer Fire Department. He lost his arm in saving lives from a burning building. He has a family and eleven children to support.

Commissioner Brookfield said that he was very sorry, but that Stapleton had not done his work properly. He will appoint John Daniels, of 490 Pearl Street, to succeed Stapleton. Daniels is a Republican.

Death of an Old Printer.

NORWICH, Conn., March 8.—Joshua Barstown, who called himself the oldest printer in the United States, died in this city to-day. He was born in Preston City, Jan. 7, 1809, learned his trade on The Norwich Weekly Courier, and then went to New-York City. He made the acquaintance of Horace Greeley at the case, and later was employed by him. In 1864 he enlisted in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry. At the close of the war he became a compositor on The Norwich Bulletin, and later returned to Pennsylvania, and ran several country printing shops. In 1888 he became an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Maine, but since 1891 he has resided in this city. He was an uncle of Charles F. Barstow of Meriden. He leaves no family.

Ballot-Box Stuffer Attempts Murder.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 8.—Peter Cassidy, who has served a term in State prison for ballot-box stuffing, was locked up without bail to-night for attempting to kill his wife.

The couple had separated and Mrs. Cassidy went to her husband's home to see her little boy. Cassidy knocked her down and kicked her brutally. She is at the City Hospital will probably die.

JUSTICE QUIGLEY REMOVED

Decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

IMMEDIATE IN EFFECT AND NO APPEAL

Remarks by the Magistrate that Tended to the Encouragement of Disorder—Intention Indicated to Violate Duty.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, yesterday removed Police Justice James F. Quigley upon the charges preferred against him by Mayor Schieren that he was incompetent, careless and negligent, and that he had willfully adjourned many cases in connection with arrests growing out of the strike.

There has been a great deal of interest in this case, although many believed that nothing would come out of it, and the courtroom was crowded yesterday morning.

On the bench were Justices Charles F. Brown, Edgar M. Cullen, and Jackson O. Dykman.

Justice Quigley sat at one end of the lawyers' table at the side of ex-Judge Dailey.

Justice Brown, in rendering the decision, said:

"When the court rendered a decision in the Watson case, it considered that the evidence should show that the judicial acts were corrupt or that there was intentional violation of the laws or that there was a disregard of the legal rules that amounted to legal misconduct. There was evidence of judicial misconduct found, but, on the whole, the court was unable to say that there had been any intentional violation of duty.

"In applying the same rule in this case the court is led to a different conclusion. The court still holds that a magistrate should not be removed because the court disagrees with him in the construction of the law. We recognize the fact that we must give great latitude to the magistrate in the administration of the law, and must recognize the discretion the law gives to a magistrate in matters of law.

"In reviewing this case, we find not only one or two instances in which the accused has violated the laws, instances in which we disagree with him, but we also find that in the given period from the inception of the trials of cases that arose out of the violence that attended the strike until Feb. 6, when he was first notified that this action would be instituted, a uniformity of conduct going to show that he intended to violate his duty. And we find a total disregard of inferences that should have been drawn from the evidence in many cases that were before him.

"In the case of Acker, charged with throwing a stone at a car and hitting a passenger, the police officer testified at the trial of Acker that he saw the assault committed, so far as the throwing of the stone was concerned, but in the evidence there was some difference of testimony as to whether the passenger was struck. The stone was thrown, and that was the violation of the law. It made no difference whether the passenger was struck with the stone or not, as regards the question of holding Acker for trial was concerned. Yet Acker was discharged by the magistrate.

"It was the same with the case of Connolly, who was arraigned on a charge of assaulting a motorman. Although the motorman claimed that he had been treated with violence, yet as no corroborative evidence of his statement was adduced the defendant, Connolly, was discharged.

"The only other case the court will cite is that of Mullen. There was no doubt that two men men had been taken from a car to Odd Fellows' Hall in Palmetto Street. It was proved not only by the police officers who made the arrest but by others that Mullen was in the hall when he was arrested, but also that he was in a closet near the door of the hall. The case was tried and Mullen was discharged.

"He had testified in the case that he was not in the hall when he was arrested. This was palpably untrue. There was no excuse for the discharge of the defendant. In referring to the remarks of the magistrate we find that they were not only improper, but that they tended to the encouragement of disorder prevailing in the community. When we consider the time this was done it was a perversion of justice.

"He said to these men that they had a perfect right to take the men off from the car if they could do so, in an orderly way. 'There is no law in this State,' he said, 'that prevents you from taking those men from the car.' The men, on the contrary, had no right to step upon a car for that purpose. It was the same as though the magistrate had said to the accused and to their companions that they could be themselves the judges of the law.

"Again, we find a fact of still greater significance in that in the previous period of time when the strikers' cases were considered up to that time no one pleaded, and that one in a case of minor importance, was held by the magistrate. All the others were discharged, or were adjourned from time to time.

"One other case the court will refer to that is in the same line with those quoted. A man was arraigned before the magistrate charged with assault in the third degree. The magistrate had jurisdiction of the case. There is no doubt of that. He had exclusive jurisdiction, but when the testimony was taken it was found that the assault was of such an aggravated character that the magistrate decided that an accusation should be of assault in the second degree.

"The remarkable feature of this decision was that although the magistrate said the assault was in the second degree the case was immediately adjourned, and it has not yet been disposed of. We would not pay so much attention to this case if we did not take the other cases into account and consider the fact that the disposition of the cases prior to Feb. 28 indicate an intention on the part of the magistrate to violate his official duty. Looking over the whole ground in reference to the partial discharge of the magistrate's duty with great regret we have decided that he should be removed from office."

Justice Dykman subsequently said that the removal took place upon the rendering of the decision and there is no appeal.

Justice Quigley was appointed by Controller Corwin, City Auditor Weber, and Mayor Schieren about a year ago. The salary is $5,000 a year, and the term is five years.

Mayor Schieren, said:

"I do not feel glad that Justice Quigley has been removed. His downfall is a stigma on a young man and a rising lawyer. It shows that his was a mistaken course to pursue. Justice has, I think, been done in the case."

Police Justice Goetting presided in Justice Quigley's court in Gates Avenue yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissell in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell arrived in Buffalo late last night and took rooms at the Iroquois Hotel, their Delaware Avenue residence being occupied. Scores of friends visited Mr. Bissell this morning to welcome him home. To a reporter for the United Press Mr. Bissell said he was delighted at the prospect of resuming his residence and business in Buffalo.

"My life work," he said, "has been in this city, and I am anxious to return here for good and devote my attention to my business. I return to Washington to-morrow night to assist my successor, Mr. Wilson, and will be absent about a month. Then I shall come home for good."

For Prose and Poetry at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—The Yale Courant announces the following award of prizes offered a year ago: For the best prose article: First, B. S. Johnston, '96, New-York City; second, Nelson L. Barnes, '97, of Chicago; for best piece of poetry: First, Walter D. Makepeace, '97, of Springfield; second, Lewis L. Brastow, '96, of New-Haven.

Mr. Lawrence Improving.

At the residence of Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, 45 East Twenty-fifth Street, it was said last night that he had considerably improved.

CUT IN TWO BY A BRIDGE.

Steamer Longfellow Sunk Near Cincinnati—Six Known to be Drowned —Others Missing.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—The Cincinnati and New-Orleans packet boat Longfellow struck the channel span of the Chesapeake Bridge on her way down the river at 7 o'clock this morning and sank within three minutes.

Three passengers and six of the crew were drowned, four persons were injured, and four are missing. The passengers and crew numbered about one hundred. Most of them were rescued by the towboat Hercules Carrel that was helping the Longfellow to pick her way through a dense fog.

Those known to have been drowned are:
ALDRIDGE, DAVID, Rome, N. Y.
AULT, Mrs. W. J., Dayton, Ohio.
CARTER, JOHN L.; Newport, Ky.; first clerk of the Longfellow.
CHAUVET, GUS; barkeeper of the Longfellow.
MILLER, JAMES; porter, New-Orleans.
UNKNOWN GIRL, sixteen years old.

The injured are:
COLBERT, WILLIAM; second clerk; foot crushed.
HART, WILSON D.; second engineer; foot crushed.
KING, BURNEY; mate of the Hercules Carrel; legs cut.
KIRKER, Capt.; hands cut.

Those missing are:
ANDERSON, Dr.; woman physician; New-York City.
AULT, W. J., Dayton, Ohio.
READON, ——; deckhand; Cincinnati.
WALKER, WILLIAM; Texas; tender on the Longfellow.
UNKNOWN; deckhand.

The Longfellow was to have left for New-Orleans last night, but her owners, the White Collar Company, did not dare send her out in the fog. She was started this morning in tow of the Hercules Carrel. When the boats were about fifty yards above the bridge, the Longfellow became unmanageable and in a few minutes she plunged against the bridge.

She was cut in two. The forward section sank almost immediately, and the stern part remained afloat a few minutes. The Carrel stood alongside and took off as many of the passengers and crew as possible.

The body of a sixteen-year-old girl was recovered this afternoon at Troutman's, about eight miles below this city. She is supposed to have been an invalid from New-York, who was on her way South attended by Dr. Anderson.

ROME, N. Y., March 8.—David Aldridge, who was drowned by the sinking of the steamer Longfellow had been in the cigar business in this city since 1861. He was elected Superintendent of the Poor of Oneida County on the Democratic ticket in 1891. He held the office three years. In company with his wife he left Rome Tuesday for an extended trip through the South. A telegram received here says Mrs. Aldridge was rescued.

The authorities at Ward's Island fear that the female physician killed in the Longfellow wreck is Dr. Ella M. Anderson. Until two days ago she was employed at the Ward's Island Insane Asylum as fifth assistant physician. She then left on two weeks' leave of absence. Her whereabouts at present is not known by the officials on the Island. It is said that she has no city residence.

QUESTIONED THE MUSEUM BILLS

Assemblyman Wilds Said He Heard Rumors About Contracts for the Natural History Building.

ALBANY, March 8.—On third reading there came up in the House to-day the bills of Assemblyman Lawson for enlarging the house of the American Museum of Natural History, New-York City, and Senator Guy's bill providing for a further appropriation of $20,000 for the museum.

Mr. Wilds asked Mr. Lawson to lay the bills aside, but this he refused to do. Thereupon Mr. Wilds made a speech in which he said that it was his desire to debate the bills, as he had recently heard rumors relating to the executive management of the museum, rumors that were not creditable. On motion of Mr. O'Grady the bills were ordered to a third reading.

The intimation that suspicion had been cast upon the executive management of the Museum of Natural History by Assemblyman Wilds occasioned considerable interest in this city yesterday. A meeting of the Board of Trustees had been arranged for last night, and it was anticipated that the innuendoes would then be discussed. No meeting, however, was held.

Morris K. Jesup, the President of the board, is traveling in the South and is not expected back until next week. Treasurer Charles Lanier is also absent from the city. None of the other members of the board cared to discuss the matter.

Assemblyman Wilds came to this city from Albany last night and in conversation with a reporter for The New-York Times said that his objections to the advancement of the museum bills to a third reading were based upon a communication he had received charging irregularities in the letting out of contracts by the executive management. His sole object was to investigate these allegations. If they were false he would be among the first to vote in favor of the appropriation.

Superintendent Wallace of the museum said: "The only trouble of which I have any knowledge occurred when the bids for the east wing were opened. At that time a Chicago contractor entered a protest, claiming irregularities on the part of the bidders. Upon investigation his protest was disregarded. This matter was regulated entirely by the Park Department."

HARRY T. HAYWARD A MURDERER

Verdict of the Jury in the Long-Pending Trial in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—Harry T. Hayward was found guilty to-day of the murder of Catherine Ging. Sentence will be pronounced on Monday. The verdict of the jury was reached on the first ballot.

Miss Ging was killed the night of Dec. 3, 1894, by Claus A. Blixt. Blixt turned State's evidence, and testified that he acted upon the instigation of Hayward. In spite of his confession and his service to the State Blixt will be tried for murder. The trial will begin April 15.

Two of the most important witnesses who testified for the defense in the Hayward case were to-night arrested on the charge of perjury upon complaints sworn out by R. R. Odell, attorney for C. A. Blixt, the real murderer.

Radical Liquor Legislation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—The Nicholson bill, to regulate the sale of liquor, passed the Senate to-day with an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor by druggists except on prescription. The bill prohibits the sale of liquor on Sundays and holiday and from 11 P. M. until 5 A. M. on secular days. It establishes a limited local option; prohibits any one but proprietors entering saloons in "closed" hours; requires that all saloons shall be on the ground floor; that during their closed hours the view into saloons shall be unobstructed by screens or blinds; that no games of cards, billiards, or dice shall be conducted in or in connection with saloons; prohibits the issue of more than one license to sell liquor to any individual or corporation, and makes the drinker who assists in the violation of any provision of the act equally culpable with the man who sells him liquor.

A Cyclone in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—A cyclone passed over North Georgia to-night. In Atlanta the wind blew seventy miles an hour for five minutes.

In the neighborhood of Cedartown the storm was most furious. Great damage is reported, but no details can be obtained.

PLATT MEN ARE SCHEMING

How to Get a Few City Appointments the Question.

CONFERENCES ARE IN ORDER

Legislators Flocked from Albany Last Night—Speaker Fish Will See Mr. Platt To-day if Possible.

Many schemes were outlined yesterday by which Mr. Platt might "bring Mayor Strong to time." The declarations of war were numerous, but they were not authoritative, and, in spite of them all, the most definite thing which could be said last night was that a considerable number of Republicans had come to this city from Albany to confer as to what, if anything, should be done to save a few jobs for some Platt men somewhere on Manhattan Island.

Mr. Platt was in consultation with some of the visitors last night. The effect of the warfare among local Republicans on the party throughout the State was discussed. The possibility of saving the Platt machine for further usefulness was the burden of the talk.

There are to be more conferences to-day, and among the most important of these will be one which Speaker Fish and Mr. Platt will have. Mr. Fish came to the city last night in the company of a number of Platt and anti-Platt men, and announced that he should see Mr. Platt to-day if he could find opportunity.

There were many Republicans of prominence in the city last night. Among them, besides the Speaker, were ex-Speaker Malby, Chairman Charles W. Hackett, Louis F. Payn, Senators Robertson and Coggeshall, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, and a dozen or so of Assemblymen.

During the Sunday recess of the Legislature, it is expected that something in the way of a programme will be outlined, so that the Platt men in the Legislature will know what tack to take with reference to reform bills next week.

Chairman Hackett, Mr. Payn, and Assemblymen Whittet and Glen had interviews with Mr. Platt last night. Senators O'Connor and Lexow are expected to visit him to-day.

Friends of Speaker Fish say that, while he has been counted a Platt man since the beginning of this session, he is, nevertheless, fully persuaded in his own mind that such bills should be passed as will be agreeable to Mayor Strong and the reform elements which elected him.

NO RETALIATION CONTEMPLATED

Mayor Strong Will Get Any Legislation That He May Require.

ALBANY, March 8.—No new developments have occurred at the Albany end in the warfare that was inaugurated on the part of Thomas C. Platt against Mayor Strong. Gov. Morton has refused to release the ban of secrecy that he imposed upon the legislators who attended the conferences held in this city on Tuesday, which resulted in sending the committee on pacification, consisting of Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish, to Mayor Strong. Both Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish were requested to-day to give an expression of opinion concerning an interview published in this morning's papers with Mayor Strong, in which the latter is alleged to have said:

The first thing which was done was by me. I had at hand a copy of an afternoon paper, which accused me of breaking faith with Gov. Morton and others, and said that the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker were coming down with an ultimatum to present to me as a result. I called the attention of the gentlemen to it, and asked them to tell me if the statements in that newspaper story were true. Mr. Saxton said that he had already denied them, and so did Mr. Fish, after which I consented to talk with them about their errand.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton said: "There will be no controversy between the Legislature and Mayor Strong. I only know that the Mayor was exceedingly cordial and courteous to both Mr. Fish and myself, and that our interview was perfectly satisfactory to all concerned. As I remember the occurrence, the moment we met the Mayor, I stated to him that we had seen the publication in an afternoon newspaper to the effect that we were bringing an ultimatum to New-York, and I assured him that there was nothing whatever in it. But, of course, we don't know that the Mayor used those words, or that he was correctly reported. At all events, it is safe to assume that the best of feeling will exist between the Mayor and the Legislature; that no measures of retaliation will be passed by this Legislature at the expense of the New-York City authorities, and that every bill which Mr. Strong or his administration needs will be put upon the statute books. That was the policy the Republicans adopted when the session of the Legislature began, and there is no reason that I have been able to see why it should be changed."

Speaker Fish chuckled when Mr. Strong's interview was handed to him for approval or criticism. "I don't know," he said, "whether Mayor Strong uttered those words or not, or whether he was correctly reported. I know that I have been interviewed many times, and expressions were given to me that I never uttered or never even thought of. I don't propose to be drawn into any controversy with the Mayor and I know the Legislature won't. I remember distinctly, however, that Lieut. Gov. Saxton called the attention of the Mayor, immediately upon our meeting him, to the ultimatum story in the afternoon newspaper, and declared that there was nothing in it. The situation of affairs here hasn't changed in the least, and, as I have said for the last six weeks, all the legislation that Mayor Strong or his administration needs will be given to him, and the Legislature will pass no bill of retaliation."

Speaker Fish scouted the report that he and Lieut. Gov. Saxton had demanded that Mayor Strong should remove Col. Waring. "There is positively nothing in that story," he said. Neither Col. Waring nor his department was mentioned at any time during the course of our interview with the Mayor."

A delegation of prominent Republicans went to New-York on the Southwestern limited this afternoon, consisting of Speaker Fish, Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Field Marshal Louis F. Payn, ex-Speaker Malby, and Senators Kilburn, Pound, and Coggeshall.

Delaware Rumors Again Prove False.

DOVER, Del., March 8.—The meeting of the joint session of the Legislature to ballot for a Senator was better attended to-day than usual, as there was a rumor that a third man might be decided upon. Once more the crowd was disappointed, for the ballot stood: Higgins, (Rep.,) 8; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 4; absent, 2.

Zeta Psi Fraternity Dines.

The Zeta Psi Fraternity held a dinner at Delmonico's last night, at which about seventy members were present. Speeches were made by Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the Rev. Drs. William R. Duryee and Charles H. Eaton, Austen G. Fox, Edmund Bristol, and John C. Tomlinson.

Mr. Wheeler on Strikes.

Everett P. Wheeler delivered his lecture on "Strikes" before the members of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, at 35 West Thirty-third Street, last night.

ROLAND REED HURT IN A WRECK

His Manager and Six of His Company Also Injured in a Collision at Scotland, Ga.

MACON, Ga., March 8.—The Florida vestibule train, No. 31, south bound, Conductor Hubbard and Engineer David Moore, was wrecked by a broken switch at Scotland, Ga., about 5 o'clock this morning. Two persons were killed.

The train consisted of three Pullmans, first and second class coaches, mail and express car, every one of which was derailed, the Pullman first and second class coaches being thrown on their sides.

One of the coaches was occupied by the Roland Reed company, the others having a full complement of passengers.

Those killed were:
SUBERS, Mrs. C. D., Pickens, Miss.; had a ticket to Ocala, Fla.
CHILD five years old, daughter of Mrs. Subers.

The injured members of the Roland Reed company are:
BERNAN, W. W., New-York; slightly cut.
DOUGLASS, JAMES, Brooklyn; slightly injured.
JACK, E. B., Manager; slightly injured.
MYERS, Mrs. MARY, New-York; back and shoulders severely wrenched.
REED, ROLAND, leg and back badly injured.
REED, JULIAN, Philadelphia; slightly injured.
RUSH, Miss ISADORE, New-York; slightly injured.

Others injured are:
HOFFNER, Mr. and Mrs., Elyria, Ohio.
MARTIN, Mrs. R. H., Cincinnati; wrist broken.
MORTON, Mrs. P. H., Cincinnati.
WILCOX, Fred, hand cut and hurt internally.

That there was no greater damage is almost miraculous. The schedule running time is fifty miles an hour, and the engine crashed into some cars on the side track, telescoping itself in a box car.

Roland Reed distinguished himself at a great risk by rescuing the women of his company from an upturned car.

Mrs. Subers's baby escaped uninjured.

Mr. Reed has canceled his dates in this vicinity, and left for Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—Roland Reed and his company arrived here to-night from the wreck. Mr. Reed is not seriously injured. Mrs. Myers is suffering much pain, and will be laid up for some time.

It was found that the switch was changed by drawing the spikes out of the track, making the rails of the track fit the rails of the siding. The lock to the switch had been tampered with, but was not broken, but a key found near the switch shows that an effort was made to unlock it. Railroad men ascribe the changing of the switch to some party who, through motives of revenge, sought to wreck the train. All of the cars of the train were thrown off the track. A Pullman caught fire after being turned over, but the blaze was extinguished before any damage was done. There were seven members of the Roland Reed company in the overturned sleeper. Mrs. Meyers is probably worse hurt than any other member of the company. Her back was injured by having been thrown violently against the end of the berth partition. Miss Rush of New-York was thrown through a window, and her right arm was badly cut. The injuries to the others were more or less on account of the shock.

Mrs. Subers, who was killed, was riding in the first-class coach, asd held her five-year-old child in her arms. They were thrown through the window, and both were killed almost instantly. Her eight-months-old baby was sleeping on a seat on the opposite side of the car.

TALKED SENSE TO SOUTHERNERS

Col. A. K. McClure Gives the Citizens of Alabama Some Valuable Advice on the Silver Question.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 8.—Birmingham gave Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia a most cordial welcome to-day when he reached here in the course of his tour through the South.

As the train bearing him neared the city all the whistles in town blew. At the station several thousand persons met him and the military escorted him to the Opera House, which he found full of people glad to meet him.

The Colonel made an address, in the course of which he spoke of the wonderful resources of the South, the development of which, he thought, would benefit the whole Union. Alabama's mineral wealth, he said, surpassed that of any other State. The State produced iron cheaper than any country in the world and paid her labor better than any foreign country. Pennsylvania could compete no longer with Alabama in the manufacture of iron and must look to other fields of industry.

But the South stood in danger of "running mad" with the free-silver craze and attempting to form with the West a combination against the rest of the Union.

Such a combination, the Colonel said, would ruin the South and West without hurting the East and North. The free-silver craze would settle itself in two years and only its adherents would be the sufferers. The Colonel denounced paraders of extreme free-silver doctrines as either knaves or fools and admonished Alabamians not to listen to their voice. The speech occasioned a sensation, as Capt. Joseph Johnston, who introduced the speaker, was Gov. Oates's opponent on a free-silver platform for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. The speech was tremendously applauded.

ROUGHS HELP THE DRIVER ESCAPE

Attacked a Man Whose Father Was Run Over in Park Row.

Jirardo Martorano, an Italian, fifty-nine years old, of 172 Mulberry Street, was knocked down and run over by an express wagon at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge last night. Both of his lege were crushed, and he lies in a critical condition at the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was taken.

The driver of the wagon drove rapidly across the bridge and escaped.

Martorano's son, Michael, was with him and grasped the horses' heads, but was compelled to let go his hold by roughs, who beset and beat him.

Electricity Subject to Duty.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 8.—Controller of Customs Wallace has decided that electricity comes under the head of unenumerated articles, and consequently bears a duty of 20 per cent. The question involved arose over a proposition to transmit power from the American side of Niagara Falls to surrounding Canadian cities.

Howgate's Bail Too High for Him.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Capt. Howgate's application for release on bail pending a new trial was heard by Judge McComas this morning. Bail was fixed at $30,000, which Howgate's counsel said he was unable to give. Howgate will probably be remanded to jail to await trial on the remaining indictments.

Formed an Anti-Cigarette League.

The pupils of Grammar School No. 83, 216 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, formed an anti-cigarette league yesterday. There was a large attendance of parents and visitors.

Nominated for Congress.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 8.—The Third District Democratic Congressional Convention, held here to-day to nominate a successor to Julius C. Burrows, selected P. H. Gilkey of Richland for the party candidate.

THEIR HOMES BOMBARDED

Pieces of Stone Sent Crashing into West End Avenue Houses.

HEAVILY-CHARGED BLAST EXPLODED

Not Covered, as Alleged, When Fired —The Fronts of Five Residences Badly Damaged—No One Seriously Injured.

There was much excitement in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Third Street and West End Avenue at noon yesterday when an explosion occurred, that temporarily, at least, shattered the nerves of the residents of that portion of the city. Pieces of stone from a blast damaged a number of houses, and practically destroyed the fronts of five of the handsome residences.

The houses slightly damaged run from 762 to 780 West End Avenue. Two men are in custody, on a charge of criminal negligence in firing the blast.

Mrs. Helen Koch, the owner of 782 West End Avenue, was in the front room, on the second floor of her home, when the explosion occurred. She was struck by a piece of stone, and received slight scalp wounds and a cut on the lip.

An ambulance call was sent out, to which the ambulance of the Manhattan Hospital responded. The surgeon, however, had little to do, beyond dressing the injuries of Mrs. Koch and some slight wounds received by other tenants of the damaged dwellings.

The houses most badly damaged were No. 780, owned by Peter Duffy; No. 782, owned by Mrs. Helen Koch; No. 784, owned by Mrs. Jeannette Haslett; No. 786, owned by Cyrus A. Stevens, and No. 788, owned by John F. Mahsley. In all of these dwellings, the windows were broken, the walls perforated, and the pillars supporting the porches shattered.

Contractor Frank Falk, of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Broadway, had a large force of men digging an excavation at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street and West End Avenue. On Saturday last a series of charges, eleven in number, were exploded to remove a layer of rock four feet thick and fourteen feet deep. One of the charges in the middle of a series failed to explode, leaving a mass of rocks of several tons.

After the débris of the blast had been removed two smoke holes were drilled beside the unexploded charge, in which small charges were placed. Owing to forgetfulness or negligence on the part of the workm

ITS INEQUALITIES SHOWN

Mr. Guthrie Continues His Income Tax Argument.

THE JUSTICES INTERPOSE REMARKS

A Large Audience Again in Attendance at the Hearing Before the Supreme Court—A Connecticut Ruling.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The argument in the income tax cases was continued in the Supreme Court to-day in the presence of an audience of visitors which more than exhausted the accommodations, and of a large number of attorneys and members of Congress who were interested in the outcome of the cases.

W. D. Guthrie concluded his opening argument in opposition to the law, and was followed by Clarence A. Seward, also of New-York, upon the same side. The next speaker was Assistant Attorney General Whitney, who had not concluded his argument when the court adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Guthrie, in that part of his address relating to the effect of the fifth amendment to the Constitution, said that he might well refrain from pressing his argument on that point, in view of the admission of the Attorney General, in his brief, that the fifth amendment does require uniformity in the imposition of taxes.

"Do you think the requirement still in force since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment?" asked Justice Gray.

"We do," replied Mr. Guthrie. "It is modified by the fourteenth amendment, but the making of voters of the negro race adds their number to the total among whom the tax must be divided."

Mr. Guthrie asserted that Congress could not select one class of corporations in the States for taxations and exempt others from the same tax. Neither could it tax, in the view of himself and associate counsel, the naked franchise, the right to do business, which the States grant to their citizens.

In concluding Mr. Guthrie said that there was no plea here to limit or restrict the taxing power of Congress.

The next speaker was Clarence A. Seward, who also antagonized the constitutionality of the law. Quoting the provisions of the Constitution relating to the imposition of taxes, Mr. Seward said that it was now about to be judicially determined whether the words in the Constitution, "direct tax and direct taxes," within the intent of that instrument, and of those who made it the fundamental law of the land, meant land tax only, or other taxes; and if other taxes, what ones?

Mr. Seward then devoted himself to a consideration of the constitutional provisions and the intent of the framers of that instrument in using the words they did.

Justice Gray asked counsel if, in any of the controversies prior to the establishment of the nation, regarding the stamp tax, &c., the words "Direct taxes" had been used.

"I think," replied Mr. Seward, "that there never was a time in the history of the country that State taxes were designated as other than direct taxes."

This portion of the argument was most exhaustive, as respects both legal and historical features. The history of income taxes assessed by the several States was given by Mr. Seward, and he said they were known and described as "Direct taxes."

In response to a question by Justice Gray, Mr. Seward said he was contending for the position that all taxes other than excises, imports, and duties should be apportioned among the States according to the census.

Mr. Seward insisted that the words "Direct taxes" in the Constitution included an income tax, because the people were, at the time of the Constitution's adoption, paying an income tax, and for the same purpose for which the present tax was asked, for the support of the Federal Government.

Mr. Seward closed at 2:50, and the other side of the case, in support of the law, had its first presentation by E. B. Whitney, Assistant Attorney General. He outlined the difference between the cases coming from New-York and that arising in the District of Columbia, and said that one of the New-York cases—Pollock, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—might present questions aside from those involving the full construction of the income tax law. He made the point that New-York municipal bonds are not subject to Federal taxation, and therefore that income therefrom could not be taxed. The application of the tax of 1861 to the President and Justices of the Supreme Court was referred to by Mr. Whitney, which gave rise to a spirited colloquy between him and Justice Field. Mr. Whitney said the Justices were assessed by the Treasury Department under an opinion by Attorney General Hoar.

"Oh, no," interposed Justice Field, "they made returns under direct orders of the department."

Mr. Whitney, continuing, said the Government opposed the plea of plaintiffs in the New-York cases because they did not want a precedent established that stockholders might enjoin corporation officials from paying the tax when other remedies were open to them.

The case of Moore vs. Miller was a more direct assault upon the traditions and practices of the Treasury Department. His suit was in violation of a section of the Revised Statutes which expressly stated that no suit to prevent the collection of any (Federal) tax shall be maintained by any court. No case could be found in the books where an injunction had been issued in such a case, and but one objection against a Federal official had ever been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Whitney was proceeding to cite authorities, but was interrupted by Justice Field, who asked with some apparent impatience: "How could Congress pass a law forbidding an officer to perform an act required by the Constitution?"

Chief Justice Fuller intimated that counsel need not spend any time on that branch of the discussion.

In the course of his further argument, Mr. Whitney was interrupted by Justice Brown, with the remark that if the tax in question was an excise tax, then it must be uniform, Mr. Whitney assented.

Justice White asked Mr. Whitney what he understood by the word "uniform."

Mr. Whitney replied that the tax must be uniform among the States—that is, without discrimination against one State or in favor of another. The provision was suggested by the Maryland delegates to the Constitutional Convention, who feared that some privilege would be given to the port of Norfolk, Va., not accorded to the port of Baltimore. That construction had been given to it by Mr. Justice Story, by Justice Miller in his lectures, and by decisions in this court, and it had never been contradicted.

Without concluding his address, Mr. Whitney suspended, and the court adjourned until Monday noon. At that time, after Mr. Whitney concludes, Attorney General Olney, ex-Senator Edmunds, J. C. Carter, and J. H. Choate will follow, in the order named.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8.—In a letter to Internal Revenue Collector Byxbee, Acting Commissioner Wilson has rendered several important decisions regarding the income-tax law, as follows:

Money received from pensions is taxable as income.

Money received on life insurance policies when paid during life is not taxable as income.

Money received on life insurance and distributed to heirs is subject to tax.

Where corporations declare and distribute dividends in excess of the net earnings, the excess of such dividends over the net profits is not subject to tax.

National banks may deduct the 1 per cent. tax on their circulation.

The value of real estate acquired by inheritance should not be returned as income; only the profits.

All premiums paid for fire insurance policies must be allowed as a deduction.

Only debts contracted in 1894, and found to be worthless, can be deducted from income for said year.

Co-operative creameries, if doing business for profits, are liable to income tax upon their net profits.

Life insurance premiums cannot be deducted as a business expense.

New Quarters for the Naval Office.

Collector Kilbreth is looking for new quarters for the naval office. It is now in Exchange Place, and is connected with the Custom House by a bridge. There has been difficulty in arranging a new lease with the Phelps estate, which owns the building.

Secretary Carlisle takes the Collector's view in the matter, and has authorized him to find new quarters. They will probably be taken in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Building, adjoining the present quarters.

Inflammatory Rheumatism

And the Grip—Almost Helpless

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

"I was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism in my feet and hands. After three months' treatment, the doctor said he could do no more for me. I was almost discouraged, when I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I commenced taking it, and had only used one bottle when I was able to sit up. It had helped me so much that I decided to take more of it, and after the second bottle I was able to raise myself from the chair. I continued, and took over half a dozen bottles, and

Was Able to Move About,

though my feet were quite sore. I persevered with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and to-day I can say I am well, and can do all my work. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to every one suffering as I have. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also helping my husband, and we cannot praise it too highly." Mrs. E. A. CHANDLER, Prospect, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Costume Exhibit.—The International Exposition of Costumes which has been in preparation for a long time will be opened this evening in Madison Square Garden. The Young Women's Christian Association and the St. James Mission, whose patronesses and officers are giving their aid to the show, will, no doubt, be greatly benefited by the proceeds, for the exhibit promises to be the most extensive ever given here. Historic costumes, especially of the Napoleonic period, from which many modern models are taken, will be shown, and there will be a complete showing from American manufacturers and designers. There will be costumes from Russia and the far East, and Parisian dresses will be shown in contrast, if not in competition, with those devised by best-known American makers. The exhibit will continue one week. The sale of boxes for the opening night and following nights has been large. Among those to occupy them are Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. John G. Moore, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Rockefeller, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. A. D. Julliliard, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, Mrs. Charles McBurney, and Mrs. Charles H. Spencer.

—The Manuscript Society.—The Manuscript Society held its thirty-sixth private meeting last evening in the Mendelssohn Rooms, at 108 West Fifty-fifth Street. This society give hearings to young musicians, whose performances are passed upon by a committee of prominent musicians. The audience last evening comprised all the well-known New-York composers and performers. The programme was as follows:

Gerrit Smith—"Romance," (A minor;) Gavotte, (D minor,) for piano. Performed by the composer.

Laura S. Collins—"A Farewell," "Shadowtown," "Be Like That Bird." Mrs. Charles Tyler Dutton, accompanied by the composer.

Karl Feininger—Violin solo, "Arioso." Karl Feininger, accompanied by Miss Jane Pottinger.

Eduardo Marzo—"Risen Indeed!" Easter song. Miss Anna C. O'Brien, accompanied by the composer.

Silas G. Pratt—"Ballet Grotesque," waltz, Gavotte, "Echo Dance." Performed by the composer.

S. Salter—"Bright Shines the Golden Sun." Thomas Evans Greene, accompanied by the composer.

S. N. Penfield—"A Summer Reverie." Performed by the composer.

H. K. Hadley—"Oh, My Love's Like the Red, Red Rose." Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop, Mrs. Katherine S. Bloodgood, Thomas Evans Greene, and H. B. Phinny.

—Reception to Mme. Rejane.—Mrs. Wilbur G. Bloodgood gave a charming afternoon at her home, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday to Mme. Rejane. Among those present were Sir Roderick Cameron, Gen. and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. James Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthren Pratt, Gen. Varnum, Mrs. Furman, Mrs. A. McLane Hamilton, Miss Minton, Miss Bibby, Mr. Henry Bibby, Mr. Shipley Jones, Mrs. L. H. Chapin, Mr. Whitehouse, Miss Ireland, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Peyton Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Bond Emerson.

—The "O. N." Sewing Class.—The "O. N." Sewing Class met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, 1 East Forty-fifth Street. This is the extremely smart organization that was founded by Mrs. Neilson. A very welcome innovation at the meetings is that of having gentlemen drop in about 5 o'clock in the afternoon for luncheon.

—The Michaux Cycle Club.—The Friday evening meeting of the Michaux Cycle Club was devoted to fancy and figure cycling. Among those who did very clever work was Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr. Afternoon meetings of the club are held on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and evening meetings on Tuesdays and Fridays.

—Engagements Announced.—The engagement is announced of Miss Theresa Anthon, a sister of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, to William Callender, a cousin of Miss Mary Callender. The engagement is announced of Miss Anna Gillig Ruppert to Hermann Adolph Schaik. The wedding will take place early in May.

SUNDAY OPENING OF SALOONS

Mayor Strong Says He Will Write a Letter Giving His Views.

A committee made up of John P. Windolph, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen; Otto Kempner, Dr. John Friederich, Michael Herrmann, Herman Sulzer, Lorenz Zeller, Theodore Kruger, Charles L. Miller, George C. Engel, and ex-Senator Boyd called on Mayor Strong yesterday and invited him to attend a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union next Wednesday evening to indorse the bill now pending before the Legislature which provides that the question of Sunday opening of saloons shall be submitted to the vote of the people of this city.

They said that they represented almost all of the German societies of the city.

"My physician won't allow me to go out nights," said the Mayor, "but I will write your Chairman a letter in which I will fully express my views on the question of Sunday opening."

Saw Nothing of the Flaxman.

The Lamport & Holt Line steamship Hevellus, which sailed from St. Lucia March 3, arrived here yesterday. Her master, Capt. Stapleton, reports that he saw nothing of the steamship Flaxman, of the same line, which vessel is now long overdue at this port. The Flaxman sailed from St. Lucia Feb. 20, and when last seen was off Guadaloupe, proceeding slowly, with engines partially disabled.

Steamship Inspectors All Reinstated.

The sixteen Assistant Steamship Inspectors who were discharged from the United States service by Supervising Inspector Starbuck Thursday were all reappointed yesterday by order of Secretary Carlisle.

CLEAR AND CONVINCING

Mr. Sayers's Statement of the Congressional Appropriations.

CONTRAST TO CANNON'S CLAP-TRAP

The Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee States Facts and Does Not Distort Them.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There is a refreshing frankness and clearness in the straightforward statement of Chairman Sayers of the Appropriations Committe of the House in reply to the catch-penny harrangue of Mr. Cannon sent out last night for political purposes. Mr. Cannon, for his own party reasons, permitted himself to be quoted in such a way as to hide the fact that the Fifty-first Congress was a "billion" Congress, while he dwelt upon the fact that the Fifty-third Congress was nearly a "billion" Congress in its appropriations. Mr. Cannon forgot, when he was writing his paragraph for the political press, the strenuous efforts made by himself and Mr. Peters of Kansas to check the headlong extravagance of his party, for Cannon is much behind his party in its determination to fling away all the money it can control, if liberal expenditure of the money promises to help the party at the polls.

Mr. Sayers's statement really needs no preface to classify it to any one who has the slightest acquaintance with the appropriations. He can say truly for a House about which little good can be said that it was careful in making the appropriation bills, but that it was much too liberal to be at all subject to the criticism that it was "starving" the Government. Mr. Cannon ought to start a little when he reads about the reckless appropriations made in the Fifty-first Congress for public buildings, for no member of the House was more conscious than he that the performance of the Republicans in that matter had as much to do with the defeat that he suffered as his reluctant vote for the McKinley bill.

The appropriations made by the Fifty-third Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of $36,765,856.88 under the appropriations made by the Fifty-second Congress, and $45,341,418.90 under those made by the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Sayers shows:

First, that the bills, including deficiencies, as passed by the House, made a reduction under the estimates submitted to Congress of $19,365,389.52.

Second, that the bills were increased, as reported from committees to the Senate, $3,434,573.77.

Third, that the bills were increased, as passed by the Senate, $19,170,136.04.

Fourth, that the bills as they became laws, including miscellaneous items, appropriated less than the estimates, $16,434,480.49; more than as they passed the House, $8,030,909.03; less than as they passed the Senate, $11,139,227.01; less than the laws for 1895, $6,121,955.34.

Fifth, that the permanent appropriations which are not subject to the action of Congress are increased by the estimates of the departments, $11,999,276.32.

As compared with the laws of the last session of this Congress, the following reductions are shown in the table:

Army bill	$340,276.59
Fortifications bill	522,446.50
Indian bill	1,685,617.15
Pension bill	10,200,000.00
No River and Harbor bill	11,643,180.00
Deficiencies	2,072,024.87
Miscellaneous	177,956.55
Total	$26,641,501.66

The bills showing increases over the last laws are as follows:

Agricultural bill	$80,126.94
Diplomatic and Consular bill	11,155.18
District of Columbia bill	199,964.68
Legislative, &c., bill	587,639.19
Military Academy bill	57,726.58
Naval bill	4,388,950.59
Post Office	2,309,398.31
Sundry Civil bill	12,884,584.85
On account of permanent appropriations	11,999,276.32
Total	$32,518,822.64

The net increase by all of the bills, including permanent appropriations, over laws passed at the last and extra sessions of this Congress is $5,877,320.98.

The miscellaneous appropriations of the session are stated at $400,000, but Mr. Sayers says that, when all of the acts of the session shall be printed and examined, probably it will be found that the appropriations are not quite so large.

"But even that amount," remarks Mr. Sayers, "is smaller than the total of miscellaneous appropriations of any previous session of Congress within the last twenty years, and this fact is the more remarkable when the unusual length of the Congress is considered—a condition invariably favorable to the accumulation and multiplication of miscellaneous appropriations. Such miscellaneous appropriations are never essential to the operations of the Government, but, on the contrary, characterize the Congress that makes them in great or small degree as wasteful or economical of the public money."

From this, Mr. Sayers goes on to say: "Notwithstanding the considerable reduction made in the total appropriations at the last session, under those of both the preceding Congresses, it will be noticed that the appropriations for deficiencies at this session are less than they were at the last session, and even less than the average for the two sessions of the Fifty-first Congress—a result which is to the credit of the present economical administration of the Government. Wasteful and extravagant methods in administration have heretofore made large deficiencies in annual appropriations, to be supplied by Congress at each session.

"The sum charged under permanent appropriations—$113,073,956.32—includes $31,771,796.32 to pay interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railroad indebtedness, and $49,250,000 to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund.

"To meet requirements of contracts authorized by laws passed during the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, appropriations were made by this Congress as follows:

For fortifications	$1,056,600.00
For increase of the navy	22,747,896.30
For rivers and harbors	19,837,115.00
Total	$43,641,611.30

"The present Congress has authorized no contracts for river and harbor works, though it has had to provide nearly $20,000,000 to meet contracts authorized by the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses.

"Toward the new navy, this Congress has appropriated nearly $23,000,000, while the new ships it has authorized to be constructed in the future will not cost within $8,000,000 of that sum.

"The new public buildings authorized, including one in Chicago to cost $4,000,000, will not all exceed in cost $5,600,000 beyond the sums appropriated therefor, while the Fifty-first Congress left to its successors more than $8,000,000 to be appropriated for public buildings which it authorized.

"Except an increase of 1,000 enlisted men in the navy, rendered necessary in order to put into commission the war ships authorized by laws enacted during previous Congresses, and for an additional force of men in the Internal Revenue Service, required to enforce the collection of the income tax, the salaried list of the Government has been reduced by this Congress more than 600 persons, with annual compensation amounting to quite $750,000.

"Considering the growth of the country in millions of population since the close of the Fifty-first Congress, four years ago, and the enormous obligations entailed by the legislation of that body, I confidently assume that the reduction of expenditures, amounting to more than $45,000,000, made by this Congress under those authorized by the Fifty-first Congress, will meet the expectations of the people, and will elicit their cordial approval. To have decucted the biennial billion-dollar pace set by the Fifty-first Congress is an achievement in itself. To have done even that, but to have reduced the appropriations of the Congress below the billion mark, is a triumph vast in its proportions and significant of a return to economical and honest government."

Included in Mr. Sayers's statement is a table showing the appropriations for the first session of the Fifty-first (Republican) Congress to have been $494,456,248.65; for the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, $541,228,861.29; total for the Congress, $1,035,680,109.94.

The appropriations for the first session of the Fifty-second Congress (Democratic) were $507,600,188.71; for the second session of the Fifty-second Congress, $519,504,359.21; total, $1,027,104,547.92.

For the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, (Democratic,) the appropriations were, $492,280,685.03; for the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, $498,108,006.01; total, $990,388,691.04.

WORK OF METHODIST DEACONESSES

Reports and Addresses at Their Conference—Hope that the Order May Equal the Catholic Sisterhoods.

The eighth annual conference of the Deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church was resumed yesterday morning in the Central Methodist Church, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce of Chattanooga, Tenn., presided.

Reports were made by Miss Mary M. Adams of the Fall River Home, Miss C. W. Sullivan of the Lucknow Home in India, and Miss Nellie Hibbard of the Boston Home.

Papers were read by Miss Downing, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Home, on the necessary qualifications of Deaconesses; Miss Pierce of the Cincinnati Home, on "The Deaconesses, Trained in Mind, Heart, and Spirit," and Miss Lane, Superintendent of the New-England Home, Boston, on "The Spirit of the Ideal Deaconess in Missionary Work."

An address on "The Future of Deaconess' Work" was given by the Rev. William N. Brodbeck of Charlestown, Mass.

"I believe the period of experiment in this work has gone by," he said. "The Deaconesses can sometimes do good where ministers are shut out."

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Walkley of Cincinnati delivered an address in the afternoon on "The Deaconess Among the Sick." "The Church of Rome," he said, "has sisterhoods performing heroic work in caring for the sick. Venerable with age, these sisterhoods have a glorious history in immolating themselves for suffering humanity. It has long been my belief that we Methodists should be active workers in the same fields. As Protestantism develops a more and more devoted spirit, it will develop our sisterhood of Deaconesses. Whether or not they shall equal the sisterhoods of the Roman Catholic Church the future alone can tell."

The Rev. J. S. Meyer of Chicago read a paper on "The Deaconess Among Children." He had with him on the platform a foundling one year old, called John Corrigan. It was given to the Deaconesses, he said, and was at first named John Wesley Corrigan, but the "Wesley" was finally dropped. "Corrigan is the name of the famous Archbishop, you know," said Mr. Meyer, "and let us hope the child will grow up to be equally famous."

"The Deaconess and Rescue Mission," was the subject of an address by the Rev. Carl Stoecker, of Amsterdam, N. Y.

"The Ministry of the Deaconess, as Seen by City Pastors," was the subject of discussion by the Rev. Drs. F. L. Wilson and Addis Albro, and the Revs. J. M. Bennetts, E. L. Fox, and E. S. Tipple.

Miss Lucy Sullivan gave a descriptive talk, in the evening, of "Deaconess Work in India."

Miss Lucy Meyer gave a history of the Deaconess movement. She said it started in this country in 1887, and was approved in General Conference by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880. There are now 500 Deaconesses, who have property valued at $480,000. She said the movement is not fully understood. The Deaconess, she said, is commonly supposed to be a "goody-goody" sort of woman that climbs the back stairs, pats a child on the head, and goes home and makes a report. During the past year 1,200 sick people have been nursed in hospitals, and many visits have been made to the homes of the sick poor, and clothing and food have been distributed to the needy.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome made a short address on the holiness of a life devoted to the interest of others. The conference will be continued to-day. The next annual conference will be held in Boston.

THE HAVEL SAFE AT HER PIER

Backed Off the Sand Bank Without Assistance and Apparently Received No Injury.

The steamship Havel of the North German Lloyd Line, which went aground on a shoal near Gedney's Channel while trying to make harbor Thursday night, was floated unassisted early yesterday morning. Nearly a dozen tugs had strained at the big ship during her period of rest on the bank, but had been unable to dislodge her from her sandy berth.

It was therefore something of a surprise to every one concerned when the stranded ship backed herself clear of the obstruction yesterday morning. Capt. Jungst explains that the tide setting in had swung the stern inshore, loosening the bed which the keel had made and enabling the engines to back the ship clear.

A dense fog hung over the lower bay at the time the vessel was floated, and, not caring to brave any more obstructions, during thick weather, Capt. Jungst took the Havel to an anchorage and waited until the fog lifted. Shortly after 10 A. M. the anchor was lifted, and at noon the ship was alongside her Hoboken pier.

All the cabin passengers had been landed the day before, and only steerage voyagers were on board. The ship itself, so far as could be ascertained, sustained no injury.

Pilot Connor, who was in charge of the Havel at the time of the mishap, asserts that the buoy light marking the entrance to the channel was unlighted, and to that he attributes the accident. Capt. Jungst of the Havel and the chief officer of the vessel, both of whom were on the bridge at the time, corroborate the pilot's statement.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 8—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, threatening weather and rain or snow in the morning, followed by fair weather in the afternoon, colder winds, shifting to westerly, with increasing force.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, rain or snow in the early morning, followed by much colder, fair weather, brisk to high northwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, rain in the early morning, followed by generally fair and much colder weather during the day, brisk and high northwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northwest and colder. GEORGIA, generally fair during Saturday, with colder northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers in the morning, followed by fair, northwest winds, slightly colder in extreme northern portion. ALABAMA, fair, north winds, colder in northern portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, north winds, slight changes in temperature. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. ARKANSAS, fair, west winds, stationary temperature. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, Saturday, colder Saturday morning, followed by slowly rising temperature, west winds. WEST VIRGINIA, local snows to-night, followed by fair Saturday, colder, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, snow in the early morning, followed by much colder, fair weather Saturday, brisk northwest winds. OHIO, fair Saturday, colder Saturday morning, followed by slowly-rising temperature, west winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, west winds, warmer by Saturday evening. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair Saturday, followed by showers Saturday night, warmer, southwest winds. WISCONSIN, IOWA, and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southwest. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, westerly winds, warmer. COLORADO, fair, light variable winds, no change in temperature. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, west winds, warmer in eastern portion. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, followed by local snows in northern portion, northwest winds, colder Saturday evening. MONTANA, fair, followed by local snows in northern portion, colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, except local snows in northern portion, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed from Wilmington section to Delaware Breakwater. The barometer has fallen slowly on the Atlantic coast and rapidly in the Upper Ohio Valley and the Northwest. It is lowest north of Minnesota. The depression in the lake region this morning now extends from north of Lake Ontario south to the South Atlantic States. The barometer is highest over Indian Territory, and it has risen generally throughout the central valleys and the upper lake region. It is much colder in the upper lake region and the central valleys. It is warmer in New-England, the Gulf States, and the extreme Northwest. Showers have prevailed along the Atlantic coast and in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions. Fair weather will prevail in the central valleys, with rising temperature to the west of the Mississippi in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Showers are indicated for the Middle Atlantic States to-night, and possibly local snows, followed by much colder, fair weather and high northwesterly winds during Saturday.

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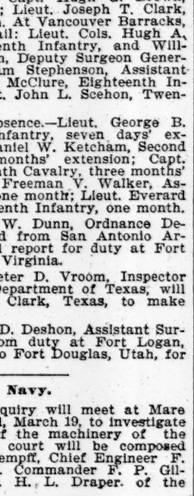

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Courts-Martial.—At Madison Barracks, N. Y.; detail: Major Ezra P. Ewers, Capts. Alfred Morton, Morris C. Foote, James Regan, Charles M. Rockefeller, and John A. Baldwin; Lieuts. Robert H. Anderson, John P. Finley, William A. Campbell, Charles C. Clark, Frank H. Schoeffel, Thomas W. Connell, and Hugh D. Wise; Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Judge Advocate; all of the above of the Ninth Infantry. At Fort Niagara, N. Y.; detail: Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, Ninth Infantry; Majors John D. Hall, Surgeon; John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; James W. Powell, Jr., Twenty-first Infantry; Aaron S. Daggett, Thirteenth Infantry; Ezra P. Ewers, Ninth Infantry; Capts. William M. Waterbury, Thirteenth Infantry; Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry; William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry; Alpheus H. Bowman, Ninth Infantry; Morris C. Foote, Ninth Infantry; Jesse C. Chance, Thirteenth Infantry; John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry, and James Regan, Ninth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Examining Boards.—At Omaha, Neb.; detail: Col. John C. Bates, Second Infantry; Lieut. Col. Dallas Bache, Deputy Surgeon General; Major William H. Bisbee, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut. Joseph T. Clark, Assistant Surgeon. At Vancouver Barracks, Washington; detail: Lieut. Cols. Hugh A. Theaker, Fourteenth Infantry, and William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon General; Capts. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon; Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, and Lieut. John L. Scehon, Twentieth Infantry.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. George B. Davis, Fourth Infantry, seven days' extension; Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, Second Artillery, four months' extension; Capt. John S. Loud, Ninth Cavalry, three months' extension; Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Assistant Surgeon, one month; Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry, one month.

Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, relieved from San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, will report for duty at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Virginia.

—Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General of the Department of Texas, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, to make an investigation.

—Lieut. George D. Deshon, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Col., will report to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty.

Navy.

—A court of inquiry will meet at Mare Island Navy Yard, March 19, to investigate the condition of the machinery of the Bennington. The court will be composed of Capt. Louis Kempff, Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, Lieut. Commander F. P. Gilmore, and Lieut. H. L. Draper, of the Marine Corps.

—Capt. W. C. Wise has been ordered to duty as member of the Naval Examining Board during the examination of Lieut. Commander Todd.

—Lieut. Commander C. C. Todd has been ordered to examination at the Navy Department on March 12.

Atlas Line's New Steamship.

The steamship Alleghany, the latest addition to the Atlas Line fleet, arrived in port yesterday. The vessel is under command of Capt. F. Low, who was detached from the Atlas and sent to Glasgow to assume charge of the new vessel.

The Alleghany is of 1,560 tons net register, is fitted with triple-expansion engines, and has all modern improvements. The vessel will ply between this and West Indian ports. She was built on the Clyde, at the Govan yards of Robert Napier & Sons.

Brokers Who Scuffled Are Suspended.

L. Mandelbaum and E. Michelbach engaged in a scuffle at the Cotton Exchange a few days ago, in which damage was done to the hat of one, and to the feelings of the other by degrading epithets. The Board of Managers investigated the trouble yesterday, and suspended both brokers for one week.

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13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

CONDUCTED HIS OWN CASE

House Painter John Downs Figures in Cross-Examinations.

CHARGED WITH FALSE REGISTRATION

Downs Brings Out Some Things That Were Overlooked by the Lawyers—Tries to Refresh a Detective's Memory.

John Downs, a house painter, made his mark yesterday as a lawyer before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions. Downs was placed on trial jointly with George King of 206 Bowery, James E. Otis of 283 Bowery, Edward Sullivan of 17 Leonard Street, and George Young of 315 East Fifteenth Street, on the charge of conspiring to violate the election laws. One John Duffy was also indicted for the same offense, but he, as alleged, jumped his bail.

All the men except Downs were represented by counsel, Hugh O. Pentecost appearing for Sullivan and Joseph Moss of Howe & Hummel's office for the others. Downs announced at the opening of the trial that he would defend himself, and when the State's witnesses were turned over for cross-examination, he put them through a most approved course, bringing out quite a number of facts that Mr. Pentecost and Mr. Moss had overlooked.

The opening in behalf of the People was made by Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach. He told the jury how the defendants, Sullivan and Duffy, had approached the others, and got them to illegally register in the various election districts of the Twelfth Assembly District, promising them $10 for their work on the two days, Oct. 26 and 27, and $7 for each vote they succeeded in getting in on election day. Among others approached by the two alleged chief conspirators was James E. Walsh of 24 Macdougal Street, who at once reported the matter to Inspectors Williams and McLaughlin at Police Headquarters. They in turn informed Superintendent Byrnes, who took the case in charge and thereafter personally directed the movements of Walsh, whom he engaged to act in concert with the police.

Mr. Lauterbach continued by telling how the chief witness was approached by Sullivan at Houston Street and the Bowery, and asked if he wanted to make some money registering, and to meet him that night at the same place. Walsh did so, and accompanied Sullivan to a saloon on Houston Street, where they met Daniel Sweeney and some other men, and afterward all went to the house of Sweeney, at 188 East Houston Street. There to each man was given a long list upon which were the names and addresses of voters of the election districts in the Twelfth Assembly District, together with the names of those whom they were to impersonate at the various registration booths.

They were further instructed, according to the Assistant District Attorney's statements, to place their fingers in between the buttonholes of their vests, and then if the men in charge of the registration booths gave them the signal it was all right, to go ahead and register under the name on the list for that election district. If he told them they did not live in that election district, they were to make no attempt to register, but to go on to another.

Afterward Walsh went with the men to the various registration booths, where they were arrested by the police.

The first witness called was Walsh. He told practically the same story related by Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach in his opening. Walsh was first cross-examined at some length by Mr. Pentecost. He admitted that he had been a bartender and had formerly been a "fakir" and worked the "shells," "spindle," and "plates," and other innocent amusements of a like nature at country fairs. He had secured privileges from John Y. McKane to conduct the same line of business at Coney Island for several Summers. For some time past he had been employed as a general utility man around Bowery amusement places.

Then Downs took up the cross-examination. He first asked the witness about the games he had run. Walsh called them games of chance, but admitted, when pressed by Downs, that the public had little if any share in the alleged chance.

After a number of unimportant questions, Downs asked him if he had not been, and was not now, working in a minor capacity in a Bowery concert hall. The witness hesitated, and was finally told by the Assistant District Attorney that if he thought it would degrade him to answer the question he need not. Walsh turned to Judge Fitzgerald, who informed him that such was the law.

"Upon that ground, then," was the reply of the witness, "I decline to answer the question."

Defendant Downs said, in a very lawyer-like manner, "That's all, Sir," and then, after glancing around the courtroom with a highly pleased and satisfied expression, he sat down.

Detective Sergeant Valley of the Central Office came in for a sharp cross-examination at the hands of Downs, whom he had arrested.

The defendant wanted him to tell the various incidents that took place at Police Headquarters after he had been arrested by the witness and taken there. The Detective Sergeant could not remember any of the occurrences, and his interrogator tried unsuccessfully to refresh his memory by relating little incidents, which were all, however, of an unimportant nature, and finally broke out, saying:

"I will tell you that what I am trying to get at is the celebrated third degree you and Byrnes tried to put me through at Headquarters."

Detective Sergeant Michael J. Reap was the next witness. He told of the arrest of the defendant Sweeney, who is at present confined in the Tombs, having

NEW PUBLICATIONS

OLD AND NEW VERSE

Selections from Southey.

POEMS BY ROBERT SOUTHEY. Chosen and arranged by Edward Dowden. London: Macmillan & Co. $1.

This convenient volume of selections from the works of Southey will be welcomed by students of literature. As Mr. Dowden says in his introduction, "The interest which Southey's poetry retains for the student of nineteenth century literature is twofold. First, it expresses the genius and character of an eminent individual; second, it is a portion of the romantic revival of his time." This is, indeed, a confession that the poetry of Southey possesses only a historical interest for the reader of to-day, yet it cannot be doubted that in the works of a writer who held so conspicuous a position as that of laureate of England in a time not very remote there will be found much that is worthy of perusal for its own sake.

No selections from "Joan of Arc," the poet's youthful and overambitious attempt, are given in this volume. The omission is a wise one. The poem is not worth reprinting. There is a good deal, however, of "Thalaba," the poem which presents to us, amid the mysteries of Arabian legends and myths, the young warrior who is to prove a conqueror over the powers of evil. Southey was always a moralist and he wrote very rarely without a didactic purpose. It is not at all remarkable, therefore, that in "Thalaba" we find the young hero's conquest of self forming the climax of the story. It is a picturesque and at times flaring narrative, but it has spirit and movement, and here and there the imaginative power is high.

The volume does not contain much of the interminable "Madoc." It is a good specimen of the narrative poem of the time, but was excelled in intensity of utterance and dramatic fervor by the remarkable rhymed tales of Byron and in delicacy of fancy and beauty of imagery by the pretty versified stories of Moore. No one in these times would think of awarding "Madoc" a place of equality beside "The Bride of Abydos" or "Lalla Rookh," yet it contains many passages of excellent spirit and is ingenious in incident. The selections contained in the present volume are judicious and are interesting.

This is also a reprint of parts of "The Curse of Kehama." Any one who cares for this sort of poetry may enjoy reading these extracts. It must be admitted, however, that to the ordinary mind they are but wearisome attempts to disguise cold metaphysics in prosody. Southey lacked the breadth of imagination necessary to deal with a moralizing fairy tale of this sort. He was too much occupied with working out the details of his tale. He seemed to be afraid that his reader might see through the cracks and detect the unreality of the thing. As a matter of fact, his attempts at realism, his anxious desire to give the machinery of his stage a practicable appearance, militated against his success. Byron said: "I had a dream which was not all a dream," and straightway his reader was transported into a world where misery reigned. Byron and Coleridge, with all their meretricious imagery, explored the hidden recesses of the human heart, and out of the depths of their own inner lives brought up pearls of universal truth—black pearls sometimes, but worth a king's ransom. Beside these men Southey appears like the writers of Donizetti's or Bellini's libretti, as Taine suggests. "Thalaba" and "Madoc" and "Kehama" are, after all, great elaborations of books of travel. They are clever, learned, even wise, and at times eloquent, but they are wholly without the lightnings of genius.

Moore, like Southey, crowded the bottoms of his pages with footnotes quoting his authorities, and establishing the actuality of the scenes described in the verses above. But, in spite of this blunder, Moore had a real poetic fancy and was not only able mentally to see his picture, but to present it to his reader. Some writers of books of travel have been more successful in doing this than Southey, whose moral purpose seemed to weight his imagination with tons of lead. His best work is, perhaps, "Roderick, the Last of the Goths," a story which moves with cumulative interest. Yet, even here, the text is constantly before the reader's mind, and he feels that he is in the presence of a preacher.

The finest poem in the volume, without doubt, is the "Ode written during the negotiations with Buonaparte, in January, 1814." Mr. Dowden very justly says that it "is, perhaps, the loftiest chaunt of political invective, inspired by moral indignation, which our literature possesses." It is, indeed, a strong and masterly expression of feeling. It is a pity that Southey did not write more such verse, for it is worthy to stand beside the best work that ever came from the laureate pen.

LITERARY NOTES

—D. Appleton & Co. have an important and extensive list of books for publication during March. First on the list is Prof. McMaster's fourth volume of his "History of the People of the United States." Among the other books are Prof. Max Nordau's "Degeneration," about which almost every paper in London has printed long reviews. Frank Vincent's "Actual Africa; or, The Coming Continent"; Edmond Kelly's "Evolution and Effort," John Oliver Hobbes's "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," and works of fiction by Crockett, Mrs. Cotes, and others.

—Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are about ready to issue George H. Hepworth's new volume, entitled "Brown Studies; or, Camp Fires and Morals." In the form of a story the author takes the reader to the Adirondacks, where the chief character, with his guides and a dog, spends a Winter discoursing of life, its demands, duties, and customs.

—Macmillan & Co. are about to bring out the eleventh edition of Kidd's "Social Evolution," in paper form, at 25 cents. It will contain the author's latest revisions and a new preface, not to be found in any of the piratical editions.

—S. C. Griggs & Co. have sold 178,000 copies of Roberts's "Rules of Orders." During the last year, with ex-Speaker Reed's book as a competitor, the sales were larger than they had ever been.

—The edition of Mrs. Ward's "Marcella," soon to be issued in paper form by Macmillan & Co., will be the eleventh. It will be ready about March 20.

—The Scribners will soon add another volume to their St. Amand series. The title is "The Revolution of 1848."

—The Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford, has written a biography of Mary Queen of Scots, which the Messrs. Black will publish with the title, "The Tragedy of Fotheringay."

—There will soon be published in London, for private circulation only, a volume of letters from Browning to various friends, a selection from Ruskin's letters to Dr. Furnivall, and a volume of Shelley's letters to Maria Gisborne.

—Robert Buchanan has a new novel, entitled, "Lady Kilpatrick."

—Ginn & Co. of Boston will issue an edition of Gibbon's "Memoirs," prepared by Prof. Oliver F. Emerson, with an introduction and notes. There has long been need of such an edition as this promises to be.

Emil Zola's new work, "The Mysteries of Marseilles," will be issued in London this month, with a new portrait.

The new volume in the series of English classics, edited by W. E. Henley, will be "The Comedies of William Congreve."

Conan Doyle's name, and Dean Hole's, became badly mixed in the mind of the man of Boston, who was recently heard to inquire: "Have you been to hear Canon Hoyle?"

In the "Book-Buyer" for March, Mr. Ernest D. North has a paper on the publications of the Grolier Club, in which he gives the following as the approximate values at this time of these works: "A Decree of Star Chamber," $100; "Omar Khayyam," $100; "Transactions," $10; "History of New York," $100; "Bookbinding as a Fine Art," $30; "Printing Types," $30; "Peg Woffington," $50; "Plantin," $20; "Ricardi de Bury," $75; "Modern Bookbinding," $30; "Areopagitica," $30; "Etching," $20; "Washington Irving," $25; "Engraved Portraits," $5; "Barons of the Potomac," $25; Portrait of Hawthorne, $10; "Catalogue of Manuscripts," $10; "Catalogue of Early Editions, $25; 'Laws of New York,' $75; "Early American Book-Plates," $3; "Transactions," $4. Thus we have a total of $775.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE FISHES OF NORTH AMERICA. By William C. Harris. Illustrated. Part VI. New-York: The Harris Publishing Company.

JUDGE KETCHUM'S ROMANCE. By Horace Annesley Vachell. 12mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Son. $1.

THE CHRISTIAN STATE. A Political Vision of Christ. A course of six lectures. By George D. Herron. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

LOUISIANA FOLK TALES IN FRENCH DIALECT AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION. Compiled and edited by Alcée Fortier. 8vo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. By Edson L. Whitney. 8vo. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

THE WHITE TSAR AND OTHER POEMS. By Henry Bedlow. Illustrated by J. Steeple Davis. 8vo. New-York. J. Selwin Tait & Son. $3.50.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S BULLETIN

For the week ending March 9, 1895.

THE ROMANCES AND NARRATIVES OF DANIEL DEFOE.

(In sixteen volumes.) Edited by G. A. Aitken and illustrated by J. B. Yeats. Great care has been bestowed upon the text, which will be unexpurgated. The editor's general introduction contains a brief biographical sketch and criticism of Defoe's position as a novelist. To each story there will be a separate introduction, giving information respecting the circumstances under which the work appeared.
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JAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER.

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FINE AMATEUR SHOOTING

Eleven Men Kill Over Ninety Birds Each at Riverton Tournament.

WORK DOWNED FORTY STRAIGHT

Tied with Captain Money for the First Prize of Handicap Shoot —Poor Light and Fast Birds.

RIVERTON, N. J., March 8.—George W. Work and Capt. A. W. Money of the Carteret Gun Club of New-York carried off the honors at the annual live bird handicap tournament of the Riverton Gun Club, which was shot here to-day on the club's grounds. The conditions of the tourney were 100 birds each, handicap rise, 50 yards' boundary, and an entrance fee of $100 each, to be divided as follows: Fifty per cent. to the winner, 25 per cent. to second, 10 per cent. to third, 5 per cent. to fourth, and the balance to revert to the club.

There were fifteen contestants, and after eight hours of shooting the tourney resulted in a tie between Capt. Money and George W. Work, who each killed 94 birds. Three other contestants killed 93 each, four others 92 each, and the remaining two who shot to the finish killed 91 each.

The day's sport goes on record as being one of the most remarkable in the history of amateur trap shooting, as never before have so many cracks contested in a 100-bird match, and the annals of the sport up to yesterday had not recorded where ever before eleven men killed over 90 birds out of a possible 100.

The atmospheric conditions were very much against high scores. Heavy, lowering clouds hung over the grounds, rendering the light very poor, and coupled with the fact that the birds were lively for a still day made the scores all the more meritorious.

During the progress of the tourney Mr. Work shot 40 birds consecutively without a miss, while several other contestants made runs second only in merit to that of Mr. Work's. Several of the contestants had their share of ill luck, Mr. Finletter of the Riverton Club particularly, who had five birds drop dead just outside the boundary line.

Messrs. Money and Work agreed to divide first and second money, and to shoot off tomorrow for the costly silver cup which is to be awarded the winner. Appended is the official score.

Contestant.	Yards' Rise.	Killed.	Missed.
George W. Work	80	94	6
Capt. A. W. Money	27	94	6
John B. Ellison	27	93	7
Junius H. Davis	27	93	7
J. Post	27	93	7
J. Seaver Page	27	92	8
L. R. Finletter	28	92	8
Fred Moore	28	92	8
Thomas S. Dando	30	92	8
Robert A. Welch	30	91	9
William C. Downing	27	91	9
*J. Knapp	30	67	8
*Edward Toland	28	66	9
*J. H. Wolstencroft	27	64	11
*J. Eckert	30	64	11

*Withdrew.

BOSTON BOWLERS WIN.

Carleton Men Lose Two Games on Their Own Alleys.

Five stalwart young men from the Boston Athletic Association visited the Carleton Club, in Brooklyn, last night, to bowl at ten pins on the Carleton alleys. The Carleton men went to Boston a few weeks ago, and were defeated by the Athletic Association men. Last night's was a return match, and the visitors won again.

According to the Boston way of scoring, though, the Carleton Club won by 70 pins. The Boston men usually bowl three games, counting each game a string, and then count the total number of pins made in the three strings. The Boston men, however, won two games out of the three. The total score for the six games bowled is: Boston, 4,842; Carleton, 4,786.

Following are the scores of last night's games:

FIRST GAME.
CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	1	5	4	147
Mason	1	6	3	153
Lincoln	3	5	2	176
Ebbets	1	5	4	142
Frankish	2	5	3	161
Total	8	26	16	779

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hill	2	5	3	168
Lamb	1	4	5	141
James	2	6	2	173
Burton	4	2	4	157
Wood	2	3	5	148
Total	11	20	19	787

FRAMES.

Carleton	73	147	224	299	378	454	533	607	698	779
Boston	68	162	246	301	380	486	575	650	721	787

Averages—Carleton, 155 4-5; Boston, 157 2-5. Scorers—A. Yager and Frank Williams. Umpire—E. R. Newhall.

SECOND GAME.
CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	2	4	4	154
Mason	3	5	2	171
Lincoln	3	4	3	179
Ebbetts	4	2	4	174
Frankish	7	2	1	245
Total	19	17	14	923

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hill	4	5	1	188
Lamb	1	5	4	147
James	1	5	4	148
Burton	1	6	3	158
Wood	4	2	4	160
Total	11	23	16	801

FRAMES.

Carleton	84	163	276	379	467	547	645	741	830	923
Boston	78	154	238	312	389	474	561	645	723	801

Averages—Carleton, 184 3-5; Boston, 160 1-5. Scorers—A. Yager, Frank Williams. Umpire—E. R. Newhall.

THIRD GAME.
CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	2	4	4	146
Mason	3	6	1	188
Lincoln	1	6	3	158
Ebbetts	2	6	2	171
Frankish	2	6	2	164
Total	10	28	12	827

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Hill	2	4	4	154
Lamb	6	3	1	211
James	3	5	2	176
Burton	4	5	1	196
Wood	0	5	5	134
Total	15	22	13	871

FRAMES.

Carleton	94	194	267	339	416	497	575	669	763	827
Boston	95	182	285	377	436	524	609	691	776	871

Averages—Carleton, 165 2-5; Boston, 174 1-5. Scorers—A. Yager and Frank L. Schafuss. Umpire—E. R. Newhall.

TWO GAMES FOR NEW-YORKS.

Defeated Grip and Clique Bowlers in Harlem Republican League Series.

The New-York No. 1 team won two games in the Harlem Republican League tournament last night. The Grips beat the Clique team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.
NEW YORK NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Meyer	1	7	2	168
Swartz	3	3	4	157
King	1	8	1	178
Shaw	2	5	3	172
Brill	1	7	2	171
Total	8	30	12	846

GRIP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Davis	3	6	1	176
Haggerty	4	3	3	169
Christie	2	3	5	144
Thompson	3	5	2	165
Nubel	2	7	1	182
Total	14	24	12	836

FRAMES.

N. Y. No. 1.	75	162	248	325	404	498	574	666	758	846
Grip	82	154	223	285	378	483	579	676	750	836

Umpires—Charles E. Merritt and David E. Gaddis. Scorers—Charles L. Brown and Arthur Livingston.

SECOND GAME.
GRIP.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Davis	4	4	2	188
Haggerty	2	3	5	143
Christie	4	4	2	185
Thompson	2	3	5	135
Nubel	2	5	3	157
Total	14	19	17	808

CLIQUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gillespie	1	4	5	136
Clinton	0	3	7	116
Buckbee	3	4	3	166
Romer	1	8	1	172
Total	6	20	24	705

FRAMES.

N. Y. No. 1.	91	194	270	312	485	513	608	704	778	886
Clique	69	118	206	265	350	451	536	628	717	813

New-York and Boston Bowlers to Meet

The bowling team of the Boston Athletic Association will be the guests of the New-York Bowling Club to-day and to-morrow. The series of three games will be rolled at the New-York alleys, 2,235 Eighth Avenue, Saturday, commencing at 8 P. M. sharp. There will be six men on a side, and will line up as follows:

Boston Athletic Association—Warren M. Hill, Captain; B. F. Lamb, E. M. James, H. E. Lodge, L. D. Burton, and F. M. Wood.

New-York Bowling Club—H. M. Swartz, Captain; C. F. Meyer, F. H. Brill, J. H. Bell, A. Livingston, and H. C. Entrup.

THE DAKOTAH BEATEN.

In a Very Light Wind the Sainet Martial Won at Cannes Races.

CANNES, March 8.—The yacht races to-day were not exciting. The events of the day were the final heat of the race for the Richard Winslow Cup, valued at 2,000f., for yachts not exceeding five tons; a match race between the Herreshoff yacht Dakotah and the French yacht Sainet Martial, owned by the Vicomte de Rochschonart, and a race for small raters for a prize of £30, offered by Lady Wolverton.

In the final heat for the Winslow Cup there were two starters, the Irish yacht Delanagh and a sail yacht called the Comtesse. There was a misunderstanding in regard to the course, in consequence of which the Delanagh, the winner of the first heat, sailed over the short course and the Comtesse over the long course. Both claim to have won; the Delanagh because she came in first, and the Comtesse because it is claimed for her that the Delanagh did not sail over the proper course.

The race for Lady Wolverton's prize was won by Lord Wolverton's Douschk. The yacht Bravo was second, and the Fay third.

When, last Wednesday, the Dakotah beat the Sainet Martial, which finished third in the race, the latter made a protest, claiming a foul. Accordingly, the Prince of Wales arranged a match race between the two cracks, to be sailed to-day. The prize contested for was a special one of 500f., and it was stipulated that the French boat should be manned by an English crew. Mr. Philip Percival of the Sailing Committee of the British Royal Yacht Squadron was selected to steer her. The course sailed over was the same as that covered yesterday, from Cannes to and around the markboat at the Island of St. Honorat, thence to a mark off Point d'Aiguille and back to Cannes, describing a triangle.

The wind was very light, and the boats drifted slowly toward St. Honorat. The wind freshened a little after the boats passed that mark, but at no time was there a good sailing breeze. As the wind improved, after rounding the Point d'Aiguille mark, the Dakotah was plainly overhauling the French boat, but the distance was then too short to enable her to take the lead, and the Sainet Martial came in a winner by 1 minute and 30 seconds.

The official time at the finish was:

Sainet Martial	2:21:08
Dakotah	2:23:03

The race for the Challenge Cup No. 1, valued at 8,000f., given by Mr. James Gordon Bennett and Mr. Ogden Goelet, which was postponed last Monday until to-day, was again put off until next Wednesday. This was done in order to give the new yacht, Ailsa, an opportunity to put on a new topmast and make necessary changes in her sails. The race is for yachts of over twenty tons. The cup is now held by the Britannia, which won it last year.

The Ailsa and the Britannia will race tomorrow for the Prix de Monte Carlo. The course will be from Cannes to a markboat outside of Isle de St. Honorat, thence to a homeboat to the east of Point Monaco. The time allowance which the Ailsa concedes to the Britannia has not yet been made known.

CYCLING ON VOLCANO ASHES.

The All-American Team Find a New Kind of Track in Mexico.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 2.—At the bicycle tournament given in this city to-day under the auspices of the Bicicletesta de Occidente (Bicycle Club of the West) the All-America racing team appeared in several exciting contests. The Mexican invaders, as they are called, arrived in this city on Wednesday last from the City of Mexico. The local club had prepared a two-thousand-dollar track, constructed of tippataddy, for the race.

The material is a volcanic ash, which packs very hard and smooth, and yet possesses a great amount of springiness. This track is about five laps to the mile, being a third of one kilometer, is well banked, and perfectly safe. Situated in a beautiful grove of orange trees, now both in blossom and in fruit, with green, growing market vegetables in the centre, and a vine-covered ancient-looking adobe wall surrounding it. The visitors have termed it Paradise. There is a grand stand, the crowd sitting in chairs along the raised track sides.

The first day's racing of a two days' meet was held to-day. Edward F. Leonert, the Buffalo rider, won his first honors in Class B, capturing the one kilometer race by a clever quarter-mile sprint, pulling away from Maddox. He maintained a ten-yard lead, crossing the tape that distance ahead of Nicolet. Levy was a close third and Maddox fourth.

Brown won the two-third kilometer and Maddox took two races.

The summary:

Two-thirds Kilometer, Open.—Dr. A. I. Brown won, E. F. Leonert second, L. A. Callahan third. Time—0:55.

One Kilometer.—E. F. Leonert won, A. J. Nicolet second, James Levy third, H. H. Maddox fourth. Time—1:22.

One-Mile Exhibition, Unpaced.—James Levy. Time—2:34 2-5.

Two Kilometers.—H. H. Maddox won, A. I. Brown second, T. J. Pomeroy third. Time—3:06.

Three Kilometers, Open.—H. H. Maddox won, E. F. Leonert second, T. J Pomeroy third. Time—4:45 4-5.

One-Mile Tandem.—Brown and Leonert won, Levy and Nicolet second. Time—1:20 1-5.

Red Bank to Have a Bicycle Club.

RED BANK, N. J., March 8.—An effort is being made to organize a new bicycle club in Red Bank. There are about 800 wheelmen here, and it is thought that nearly all, if not all, of them will sign the roll of membership. The leaders of the movement are Albert Miller, Benjamin Ford, J. D. Throckmorton, James B. Weaver, and William Voorhees, all of whom are enthusiastic cyclists. The organization will probably be effected next week. After the club shall have been formed, rooms will be procured, and an attempt will be made to buy property for the purpose of laying out a track.

Regimental Cyclists' Road Runs.

A very attractive programme of road runs has been prepared by the wheeling section of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association of Brooklyn. The schedule for the present month is as follows: To-day to Howe's, 5 miles; 17th to Coney Island, 8 miles; 24th to Washington Bridge, 13 miles; 31st to Jamaica, 10 miles. For April these trips are planned: The 7th to Bergen Beach; 21st to Flushing, 15 miles; 28th to Valley Stream, 15 miles. The start in each run, except that of March 24, will be made from the Plaza at 9 A. M. The run to Washington Bridge will start from the bridge, Brooklyn side, at 9 A. M. The Road Committee having charge of the runs comprises George M. Keese, Captain; William F. Keesler, First Lieutenant; Henry C. Parrish, Second Lieutenant.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Former members of the disbanded New-York Wheelmen are working to resurrect the club. A committee, comprising J. C. Berghold, C. A. Krome, A. L. Roome, A. Cole, G. B. Martinez, F. W. Smith, and J. H. Ellison, has the reorganization in charge.

—A new club is to be formed in Philadelphia by the women members of the Time Wheelmen, who recently withdrew from that organization for the purpose. The new club will be exclusively for ladies.

—The Century Wheelmen, recently organized, will hold a meeting this evening at the Wheelmen's Rest, in Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets.

—Alfred Chasseaud, well known in amateur sporting circles, has been appointed manager of the athletic and sporting goods department of the Overman Wheel Company.

—Next week the Racing Board will hold a meeting in Philadelphia to consider applications for national circuit dates.

To Break Up "Little Monte Carlo."

Corporation Counsel Scott forwarded to the Police Board yesterday an opinion as to whether the police in this city have the right to make arrests for violation of the Pool law in Westchester County within 500 feet of the New-York County line. The opinion was asked for at the request of Superintendent Byrnes. Mr. Scott decides that the New-York City police may make arrests for violations of the Pool law in Westchester County within 500 feet of the New-York County line. He also informed the board that trial of violators must be had in a court of record having criminal jurisdiction upon indictment by the Grand Jury, and that courts of Special Sessions have no power to try crimes committed under such circumstances.

The communication was referred to the Superintendent, who will act under the Corporation Counsel's opinion, and try to break up the place known as "Little Monte Carlo," where pools are sold on horse racing.

Goodwin's Annual Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Annual Turf Guide for 1894 has just been issued. It is in two volumes and contains information which every patron of the turf finds himself in need of, sooner or later. A very important feature will be noticed in the numerical system of figures attached to all races and horses, so that the performance of any animal desired, whether it won or finished second or third can be easily found. Another feature of the annual is a table which shows at a glance the best time made at all principal distances on various race tracks in the country.

The rules of racing are contained in the first volume, as also are the scale of weights and a list of the horses which died last year and other important statistics. The entire work comprises 1,640 pages. The table of racing-track records in the second volume includes performances recorded since 1882 to date.

To Advance Breeding Interests.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

At the Murray Hill Hotel meeting, Feb. 23, I stated openly that the New-York State Trotting Board movement would not in any way conflict with the National Trotting Association. The simple fact that I, who have the honor to be First Vice President of the National Trotting Association, was willing to become an incorporator of the State Board should refute any accusation of this kind. Notwithstanding these explicit statements, one of the parties present has gone out of his way to misrepresent the objects of the incorporation. I have telegraphed to President P. P. Johnston that the State Trotting Board will strengthen the National Trotting Association by prescribing its rules as they are amended from time to time. I have a letter from him, in which he conveys the information that he has directed Secretary Morse to communicate with the 116 tracks which hold certificates of membership in the National Trotting Association, and request them to support the Percy bill at Albany. The objects of the incorporation were even misrepresented to President Johnston, but I have used the telegraph to clear up that matter. The State Trotting Board, if given authority, will supervise the numerous tracks not in membership with the National Association, and work with an eye single to the purpose of advancing the great breeding interests under the National Trotting Association rules.

DAVID BONNER.

New-York, March 8, 1895.

The Costume Exhibition.

There has been sharp work done in the Madison Square Garden for the costume exhibition which opens at 8 o'clock to-night. The big stage for the historical exhibits is beautifully decorated. Many of the booths are expensive and elaborate, and there are no vacant spaces on the floor. The boxes for to-night are all sold, and the exhibition will have a fair start for success under good patronage.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League; Boston Athletic Association vs. New-York, at 2,235 Eighth Avenue.

Seventh Regiment teams of five shoot, at the armory range.

Chess.—Manhattan vs. London Chess Club, cable match.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Annual dinner of Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Interclub tournament.
Boxing at New Manhattan Athletic Club.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Pigeon-Shooting Match.—Capt. Brewer vs. Frank Class, Erb's Bloomfield Avenue grounds, Newark, N. J.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Pigeon Shooting.—Brewer vs. Class at Newark.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican League.
Horse show at Durland's, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue.
Kings County entertainment at Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:21 | Sun sets...6:00 | Moon sets...

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:41	6:10	11:55	12:22
Governors Island	6:03	6:38	12:34	12:34
Hell Gate	7:56	8:31	2:02	2:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Russia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Virginia, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	7:00 A. M.	.....

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

Habana, Havana	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

Alvena, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Belgenland, Antwerp	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Grangense, Barbados	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) March 9.—Croma, Dundee, Feb. 22; Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 28; Laleham, Gibraltar, Feb. 20; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 19; Santiago, Nassau, March 5; Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7; Umbria, Liverpool, March 2; Venezuela, La Guayra, March 3; Viola, Gibraltar, Feb. 19.

SUNDAY, March 10.—Angerton, Gibraltar, Feb. 22; La Normandie, Havre, March 2; Ontario, London, Feb. 23; Persia, Havre, Feb. 22.

MONDAY, March 11.—

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée.
AMERICAN, 42d St-5th Av—8:15—The Greater Sheridan. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St.-Madison Square—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée, 2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL, Madison Av-57th St—8:15 P. M.—Philharmonic Society Concert.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Mauilon. Matinée.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun. Matinée, 2:00.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—8:00—Exposition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Rainmakers. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Grand Vizier. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ohne Gelaeut. Matinée, 2:00—Eine Palast-Revolution.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—8:00—Exposition of Costumes, &c.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—Matinée—Lohengrin.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glass.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	44	38	3:30 P. M.	50	42
6 A. M.	40	39	6 P. M.	49	45
9 A. M.	41	39	9 P. M.	45	45
12 M.	48	40	12 P. M.	44	43

Average temperature yesterday.....41⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 45½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....35
From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow, followed by Fair Weather, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES SUNDAY

The New-York Sunday Times will consist of four sections of eight pages each, making a complete copy contain thirty-two pages. In each section will be found special features and news of a general character. Every purchaser should therefore examine his copy of The Times and see that he is furnished with the four sections.

MAYOR STRONG.

After two months of office Mayor Strong may fairly be appraised. In one respect, and this the most important of all, the appraisal must be favorable and honorable to him. He has really tried to serve the city, and we must go back some years to find another Mayor of whom the same thing may be said with so little qualification. The Mayor has shown no purpose whatever except to be a good Mayor and to keep his word. A man animated by no other ambition cannot, it would seem, do the town nor himself any great harm as Mayor, provided that he is as alert and clear-sighted a person as Mr. Strong has proved himself to be. He was not known at all to the vast majority of people who voted for him, but he has made himself known since as a man of pronounced individuality.

Since he has been in office the Mayor has very much surprised the public by the curious variety in the character of his appointments. He has followed an appointment in which it was plain that no consideration except that of the probable efficiency of the nominee influenced him with an appointment with which it was plain that that consideration had very little to do. He has made some of the most admirable and some of the least admirable appointments to office that have been made by any Mayor.

When we come to analyze the mistakes of the Mayor we find that they all come from the same source, and that is a desire to keep perfect faith and to carry out, in letter and in spirit, the pledges that he made before the election. Certainly there is no fault to be found with that disposition. But the Mayor seems to think, or at least many of his appointments indicate that he thinks, that his pledges require him to apportion his patronage among the various organizations that supported him in as exact proportion as may be to the amount of support that they gave him. It is evident that some of them have tricked and deceived him, and secured offices far beyond what they were entitled to on "spoils" principles. But the main lesson that is to be drawn from these appointments is that it was a huge mistake to "recognize" these organizations or their "claims" in any way. The claims that are imperative upon the Mayor are the claims of the people who demand better municipal government. It was the people who do not belong to organizations and who have simply the interest of good citizens in good government who made him Mayor. These people do not demand "recognition" except in the form of good government. If the Mayor will simply nominate for every office in his gift, as he has nominated for a good many of the offices, the very fittest man who can be found to take it, he will be pleasing the men who voted for him and satisfying their "claims," and no other claims need trouble him. If he mixes, as he has mixed, the desire of filling public offices in the most efficient way with the desire of appeasing the various organizations, by putting in the men of their respective choice, his administration, in spite of his excellent intentions, will be a failure. The two principles of appointment upon which he has proceeded cannot be combined without disaster. He must take one or the other. He must either administer the Mayoralty in the public interest, in which case he is sure of an honorable reputation and a grateful memory, or he must administer it with the view of fairly apportioning the spoils among the organizations, in which case he will please nobody, will not reform or improve the municipal administration, and his Mayoralty will be a failure.

CONVICT LABOR ON ROADS.

Prison Superintendent Lathrop and Warden Stout of the Auburn Prison did not agree in their testimony before the legislative committee as to the practicability of employing convicts in road-making. The Warden thought it could be done economically on a large scale, while the Superintendent believed that it would not only cost more than to have the same work done by "free labor," but that it would "cause a howl about taking bread out of workingmen's mouths."

Nothing can excuse resorting to such a system except the necessity of finding employment for prisoners under the absurd restriction put into the Constitution by the convention last Summer. The prisoners must have work somewhere, but for the purpose of proper discipline as well as of safekeeping it should be done within the prison inclosures. With the necessity of subsisting the convicts outside and of keeping a close guard over them to prevent escapes, we have little doubt that the roadmaking would cost quite as much if done by free labor, and if done for the purpose of making employment for convicts there would be more of it than would otherwise be done at the expense of the State.

Both the punitive and the disciplinary purpose of imprisonment would be seriously interfered with, and we should have the public spectacle of a form of criminal slave labor which would not be edifying. Of course, if the public work was something that needed to be done or ought to be done at the State's expense, there would be just as much competition with free labor as in any other kind of work by convicts, and it would be competition with the class of labor that is the least able to stand it. If the Blackwell's Island convicts should be brought over here to work on the streets the competition would be very promptly appreciated.

Still, the State may have to resort to the system to avoid keeping some thousands of convicts in idleness, which would be destructive of their physical and moral health as well as of the discipline of the prisons. As we have said before, a Constitutional amendment covering this single question ought to be submitted to the people for their judgment. Last year it was involved in the "general revision," and was really not voted upon at all.

THE FLOGGING BILL.

The best argument that Mr. Gerry can make for his flogging bill is that it is worth the State's while to try it as an experiment that can be abandoned if the lash does not justify itself by results. Mr. Gerry's statement of the reasons which have led him to ask for this enactment constitute a very good basis for the argument. If it is true that there are certain offenses to which men of stunted moral organizations are much addicted, such as wife beating and crimes against the person and upon children, for which the punishments now provided do not act as a sufficient deterrent, then it is plain that the severity of punishment should be increased until the deterrent effect becomes operative. If, as Mr. Gerry contends, the fear of imprisonment as at present provided for does not restrain the passions of such men, then it becomes the duty of the State to consider whether offenders must be sentenced for a longer term, for life perhaps, or whether an altogether different punishment must be substituted for imprisonment. If Mr. Gerry's allegations as to the prevalence of crimes of this kind should be substantiated and it be granted that the State must do something about it, he would be in a position to make a very strong presentation of the merits of his case before the Legislature. The working of a penal statute is the only test of its wisdom. Mere theoretical reasoning that it ought to work well will have little weight with practical minds.

For instance, we do not think that the citation of authorities like Bentham and Sir James Stephen, to whom Dr. Currier appeals, in a letter elsewhere printed, will influence the Legislature very much. The statement that garroting in England was stopped in six months by floggings, and that the offense has almost disappeared from the criminal records of England is much more to the point. It would be necessary to inquire, however, whether the garroters of England have not turned their energies into other channels scarcely less reprehensible. It is quite beside the mark to cite the use of the lash in Indiana, Connecticut, and Georgia to enforce prison regulations or to refer to the restraining effect of corporeal punishments upon the quarrelsome inmates of the Elmira Reformatory. There is no analogy between a prisoner in confinement and a criminal at large. A good strapping must act as a deterrent upon a prisoner who breaks the regulations, for he knows that his offense is practically sure of detection and that he cannot escape punishment. The criminal at large either acts under blind passion or else he hopes and expects that his crime will not be detected or that he will evade pursuit. If this were not the case, surely the most terrible punishment of all, the taking of life itself, would absolutely put a stop to murder.

Probably Mr. Gerry and his supporters exaggerate the difference in deterrent effect between imprisonment and flogging. Certainly Mr. Gerry's picture of the criminal in prison is misleading. "While imprisonment in State prison is punishment to an educated man," he says, "it is no punishment at all to the average criminal of the lower grade. He leads a purely animal existence; he has no fine feelings to be injured; no sensibilities to be crushed; and so long as he can eat, sleep, and work moderately he is satisfied with his condition." We do not wish to be impolite, but this is bosh. It is proved to be bosh by the fact that prisoners are always on the watch for a chance to escape and that they perform incredible labors and take the greatest risks in trying to carry out their plans for regaining their liberty. Let Mr. Gerry open the doors of Sing Sing, even in the depth of Winter, if he wishes to put his theory to a test.

If we are to resort to flogging, Mr. Gerry's bill provides a good enough way. He would leave it to the discretion of the court to say whether a certain number of lashes, not to exceed forty, should be administered in addition to the usual punishment; and this extra penalty would be inflicted within the prison walls by a prison officer in the presence of the Warden and the surgeon, and of no other person. As we have said, the main thing is to determine how flogging would work, and that can be done only by experiment, either the experiments made by others in the past or to be made by us in the future. The argument from sentiment, pro or con, is worthless. A relic of barbarism may be of great use to modern society. But we should like to see the statistics of brutal crimes in Delaware, where they have the whipping post, and in other countries where flogging is practiced, somewhat more fully marshaled in support of Mr. Gerry's bill before yielding our judgment that on the present demonstration the measure does not appear to be advisable.

THE AILSA AND THE CUP.

The first appearance of the cutter Ailsa in a race is of interest to all Americans who care about yachting. One may say to all Americans, for all Americans, whether they care about yachting or not, care whether the America's Cup remains on this side of the water or goes to the other. Though twenty years elapsed after the trophy was brought to New-York before any effort was made to reclaim it, the efforts put forward in that direction for almost a quarter of a century have been very numerous, very persistent, and increasingly dangerous. Though the Valkyrie was not successful, and won but one race in the series, that she was the most formidable of all the challengers was shown not only by the race which she won, and which was a very spirited and exciting race, but also by the narrow margin by which the Vigilant defeated her. The comparative want of success of the Vigilant in British waters not many Americans and not many yachtsmen are inclined to attribute to the superiority of the Britannia—the American boat went so much faster when they were together and on even terms in a good breeze.

However that may be, the Britannia furnishes a very good "line" for a possible new competitor for the cup, and every new big racing cutter built in Great Britain is necessarily a possible competitor. The owners of the Ailsa took her to the Mediterranean to get a "line" on her by tackling the Britannia, the fastest British yacht of last season. The result has been not merely creditable, but astonishing. In fact, no new racing yacht of the first class has ever made a more successful début on either side, not even the Thistle or the Puritan. If she had been beaten half an hour in her first race by the Britannia, the fact would by no means have been conclusive of her inferiority to the Britannia. Not until her people had had ample opportunity to get her in her best trim would such a defeat have been decisive. Yet in her first race, which was also her first appearance in racing trim, she beat the champion by some four minutes in thirty miles.

This very surprising result is equally interesting to Lord Dunraven and his designer on the other side and to the gentlemen on this who have patriotically undertaken to provide a cup defender. If the performance of the Ailsa on Thursday was "true form," she is very much better in light breezes and smooth water than the Britannia. But the new Valkyrie is not so far advanced but that her designer can pick up and adopt any new notions which the success of the Ailsa is calculated to impart. If the Ailsa is better than the Britannia, and the new Valkyrie is better than the Ailsa, then the cup defender must be a very fast boat indeed to defend with success.

It is true that the single test thus far had of the new boat is partial and may be deceptive. She has been modeled and rigged with an exclusive view to "muscle"—that is, to sail-carrying power—and she carries accordingly an enormous spread of canvass. In this respect she departs widely from the previously accepted British type in general, and from the type favored by her own designer in particular. He has been most successful with the narrow and deep cutter, but his contribution—the Calluna—to the latest competition of racing cutters was not successful, being clearly inferior to the Valkyrie and the Britannia, and probably to the Satanita as well. In this latest essay he has gone further than any other British designer has ventured in the direction of the American type. The new cutter, with about the same draught as the Valkyrie, has two feet more beam than the Vigilant. It is her dimensions and her model that enable her to carry an unprecedented spread of canvass, and her designer has come to the American view that it is better to pay taxes on big sails than not to have them. Whether she is not oversparred for ordinary British racing may be questionable, especially whether her great beam will not be much against her in a seaway. But the practical question for American yachtsmen is whether she is oversparred for ordinary American racing. They were mostly agreed that for such racing the Valkyrie was undersparred and that she would have done better with more canvass. The conditions she encountered at Cannes were more like those a British challenger is likely to encounter off Sandy Hook in September than those she is likely to encounter during the racing season in the British Channel. Her brilliant success in her first race will show both Lord Dunraven and Mr. Watson, and the American syndicate and Mr. Herreshoff, that they have plenty of work cut out for them respectively.

ARGENTINE WHEAT COMPETITION.

When an attempt to measure the effect of the Argentine wheat surplus upon prices is made, the size of that surplus should be considered in connection with certain closely-related facts or indications, among which have been trading methods and the probability—more impressive last year than it is at present—that this surplus would continue to increase. It should be borne in mind that this exportable surplus is a new one, and that its appearance as a disturbing factor in the world's wheat market was unexpected. Less than ten years ago Argentina did not produce wheat enough to supply the country's own wants, but was an importer of this staple. Owing to the great stream of immigration, the construction of railroads through rich but undeveloped lands, and the cultivation of these lands by the new-comers, who were very industrious and of very economical habits, the wheat crop was enlarged from year to year by leaps and bounds, until there were exported and sold in Europe last year more than 56,000,000 bushels, the surplus for export having been about 31,000,000 in 1893, and in 1892 about half that quantity.

The marketing of these 56,000,000 bushels in 1894 affected prices, not only because of the dead weight of this surplus, but also for the reasons that the appearance of so large a quantity was unexpected, that an increase of acreage in the following year was promised because the Argentine wheat growers were reported to be satisfied with the average price received—about 37 cents a bushel in gold—and that certain trade methods injurious to the American wheat grower could be and were practiced by European buyers of Argentine wheat.

Although it was reported by trustworthy authorities that the wheat growers of Argentina had increased their acreage for this year's crop by 20 per cent., it does not appear now that they did so. Even if the acreage was slightly increased, the season was so unfavorable and the yield so unsatisfactory that the crop of this year (now harvested) will yield, according to the best authorities, an exportable surplus of only about 40,000,000 bushels. But up to the time of harvest it was generally expected in Europe that the new crop would exceed that of 1894 by at least 10 per cent., and that the surplus for export would be from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. This expectation tended to depress prices, and it appears that when the truth about the Argentine crop became known an upward reaction was prevented by increased receipts from Russia, the presence of a very large visible supply in this country and Canada, and a great stock for sale on our Pacific coast.

We have spoken of certain methods in the Argentine wheat trade which have intensified the depressing effect of the Argentine surplus, especially with reference to the prices of our wheat here and abroad. Attention was directed to them nearly a year ago by Mr. Alexander Bingham, a Liverpool grain merchant then visiting in this city. Assuming that his statements were correct, we think that the subject has not received the consideration it deserves. Mr. Bingham remarked that there was no premium on forward shipments in the Argentine wheat trade, and that European buyers could make contracts as far ahead as the deliveries from the current crop should run at the same price that was paid for immediate delivery. In this way the United States carrying charges were avoided. The European buyer of Argentine wheat for future delivery then insured himself, he said, against a falling market by selling futures in this country at the ruling premium for forward months against his purchases in Buenos Ayres. "In this way," he continued, "the United States has not only to carry its own wheat for nothing in the end, and stand its losses on its own crop on a declining market, but it also has to pay the losses on the surplus crop of Argentina."

Here Mr. Bingham may have exaggerated the injurious effect of this practice, but it is clear enough that the price of American wheat both here and abroad must suffer under this influence. Also, owing to the lack of a premium on the Argentine futures, the Liverpool buyers and brokers, we understand, do a considerable arbitrage business between their market and our markets, based upon the carrying charge. It was pointed out by Mr. Bingham that the difference between June wheat and December wheat was 6 cents here and only 2½ cents in Liverpool; also that while Argentine wheat and United States wheat were selling at practically the same price in Liverpool for immediate delivery, the price of Argentine wheat for delivery four months ahead was 5½ cents lower than the price of our wheat for the same future month. The depressing effect of this can easily be seen. The arbitrage business mentioned was done largely at the expense of the United States wheat interest.

All this shows that the force of Argentine competition, with respect to our wheat, is not confined to the effect of the sale of a surplus of 56,000,000 or 40,000,000 bushels in Europe under conditions similar to those which attend the sale of our wheat. It has been intensified by these trade methods, so that the depressing influence upon the price of our wheat cannot be measured by the size of the Argentine surplus alone.

AN UNWARRANTABLE PROCEEDING.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a complainant who desires his libel suit against a newspaper to be tried elsewhere than at the place where the newspaper is published does so because he is unwilling to trust his case on its merits to an impartial jury, but wishes to take an inequitable advantage to secure a trial before a jury drawn from among his friends and neighbors. In the hundredth case the suit is always blackmail pure and simple.

A Washington newspaper man has begun an action for criminal libel against Mr. Dana of The Sun. He procured his indictment from the Grand Jury in the City of Washington, and, should he succeed in pressing the case to trial, it will be tried before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is a Federal court. The ground upon which an indictment was asked in this court was the allegation that Mr. Dana had caused copies of his newspaper to be circulated in Washington. We regard this as an unsound and unwarrantable method of procedure, and trust that the courts will so hold. Trial of an action for libel in the city where the defendant newspaper is published can prejudice no proper interests of the complainant. An attempt to force a trial elsewhere has the appearance of vindictiveness. It is not to be believed that the courts will give their sanction to a proceeding so outrageous in its nature and likely to become so dangerous as a precedent.

We are gratified to find this view of the case taken by our contemporary, The Brooklyn Eagle, a newspaper whose candor and sense of justice rise above personal considerations. In its issue of last evening The Eagle made the following comment upon the action against Mr. Dana:

"The Sun is published in New-York. Its libels are committed there. There they should be inquired into. If a complainant against a newspaper, for in a criminal libel the injured individual is the real complainant, could drag the editors and publishers of such paper to trial to any place he preferred, he could destroy the advantages to which the defendants are entitled of trial by jury of the vicinage and he could make justice impossible and injustice invincible.

"The Eagle is an Associated Press newspaper. The Sun is a United Press newspaper. The Eagle likes the Associated Press and wishes it well. The Eagle is a friend of The Washington Star and of Frank B. Noyes. It likes The Star, wishes it all prosperity, and respects and admires Mr. Frank B. Noyes. Moreover, The Eagle believes that what The New-York Sun said about the Associated Press was wrong and what it said about Mr. Frank B. Noyes was calumnious in the highest degree. Nevertheless, the rights and securities of law and the rights and interests of journalism are above personal prepossessions and private friendships, business interests, business rivalries, or business or personal antipathies. We do not believe that this proceeding in Washington against Messrs. Dana and Laffan will stand or ought to stand, and we hope that it will not stand.

"We do not say that libel suits cannot be tried in Federal courts. When citizens of one State injure citizens of another State, the Federal courts give a right of redress, but there are Federal courts in New-York City, where this alleged offense was committed, just as there are in Washington City, where the trial is sought to be taken. Mr. Noyes has a right to elect in New-York State between the courts of the Commonwealth and the Federal courts for the trial of any civil action which he may bring or of any criminal action which the criminal wrong alleged by him may cause to be brought. The matter is of the utmost importance to interests which outweigh any injury or any individuals involved, and it is one upon which The Eagle's views have always been the same. They are views which no consideration of individuals or of circumstances should or would cause The Eagle to change."

No honorably conducted newspaper fears libel suits. Such a newspaper is always either willing to make reparation for an unintended injury or to defend itself in the courts. But it is certainly not right or just that a newspaper should be subjected to a vindictive persecution by trial at any cross-roads Court House the complainant may name.

That was a most instructive discussion which took place in the Board of Education Wednesday, while the relative qualifications of Mr. Henry Henschel and Mr. James B. Reynolds for the position of School Trustee were being considered. In behalf of the former individual it was stated: That he lives at 121 Hester Street, (an assertion not borne out by the City Directory, but which may be true nevertheless;) that he is a "business man," and "often has large contracts"; that he is married; that "he is not fit to be a college professor," and that his candidacy is favored by Judge Goldfogle and indorsed by a long list of tradesmen. As against these arguments, it was asserted, apparently from knowledge: That Mr. Henschel is opposed by ex-Commissioner Wehrum, (one of the most active and intelligent members the Board of Education ever had;) that he is a "practical politician," whose "practices have come to be considered discreditable"; that "he has admitted he would always follow the advice of a certain political leader"; that he is illiterate, and has abused his official position in the past. As to Mr. Reynolds, it appeared that he is a college graduate, and a founder of the University Settlement; that he is a linguist and able to converse with the Hebrews who form a large part of the Tenth Ward's population; that he is supported by the Good Government Clubs, and that Seth Low and Henry Holt, among others, have written letters strongly advocating his election. Against Mr. Reynolds it was charged that he is unmarried, lives at present on the top floor of a tenement-house, and has not long been a citizen of this State. The board heard all this, and then deferred action until some time in the future. Thereupon Mr. Reynolds's name was withdrawn by his friends, which may or may not insure Mr. Mr. Henschel's election. As obliquely bearing upon this matter it should be noted that Commissioner Gerard, who was the strongest opponents of Mr. Reynolds, also opposes the Pavey bill, and the appointment of women as Trustees. As to the first he said: "We are supposed to have character, conscience, and ideas; the Pavey bill will decapitate every member of this board." Regarding the other matter it is his opinion that "in some wards not one educated woman can be found, or one capable of administering the affairs of a school." Any comment on anything contained in this paragraph would be wildly absurd.

Dear Sir—Please cast my daughters horoscope she was born at 8:35 A. M. on July 2, 1884 in New-York City and oblige Yours Respt

Mrs. MAUD S.

This letter, an exact copy of one that came to The Times office a few days ago, gives some idea of what strange problems are constantly and confidently propounded for journalistic solution. There is no reason to suspect that "Mrs. Maud S." wrote otherwise than in perfect good faith, or that she does not really believe the data submitted to be sufficient basis for calculations of practical value. It would be easy to concoct a "horoscope" more or less humorous and to connect it with the day and year she gives, but it would be rather dreary fooling at best. The letter makes so plain the mournful incompleteness of modern civilization, it betrays so clearly the persistent survival, here and to-day, of debasing superstitions, and it makes so terribly manifest the immeasurably harmful influences to which not a few children are subjected by well-meaning parents in the metropolis of an enlightened nation, that comment other than serious seems wholly out of place.

Napoleon III. in Boyhood.

Among some notes prepared by Napoleon III., as the basis for an autobiography which he never wrote, has just been discovered the following characteristic anecdote, which shows how early in life were developed the democratic tendencies of him who afterward became the author of "Pauperisme."

"I remember that when my brother and I arrived at Malmaison we were allowed to do anything we chose. The Empress, who was devoted to horticulture, and whose greenhouses were the objects of her constant care, permitted us to cut her specimens of sugar cane, and we chewed them with great enjoyment. She often told us to ask for anything we desired. One day when she had repeated this command—it was on the eve of some fête or other—my brother, who was three years older than I, and in consequence much more sentimental, requested her to give him a watch on which was enameled her own portrait. As for me, when the Empress said, 'Louis, what will give you the most pleasure?' I asked permission to march through the mud of the streets, next day, with the other 'petits polissons' who lived in the neighborhood."

PLANNING TO BUILD THE SHIPS

No Time to be Wasted in Making the Additions to the Navy Called for by the Law Passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Herbert has promptly taken up the programme for increase in the navy provided for in the bill signed the last day of Congress, and the machinery of the Navy Department for issuing designs and specifications already has been put in motion.

Of the eleven vessels authorized, the Secretary is determined that at least nine shall be completed and commissioned during his present term of office, and that the other two shall be launched at least before March 4, 1897. The conclusion has been reached practically that three torpedo boats will be built on the plans of those recently bid upon, and for which the contracts have not yet been completed, and it is probable that advertisements may be issued for these miniature vessels in the course of a week.

The department does not have to wait for the new fiscal year, commencing July 1, to begin any work contemplated under the increase of the navy allotment, as the funds are immediately available for all the money that can be used for the remainder of the year.

Chief Constructor Hichborn was in conference with Secretary Herbert for over two hours to-day, and it is understood that the entire force of the construction bureau will be ordered to complete designs for the six composite gunboats of about 1,000 tons each

It has been decided that these vessels shall have a very large sail area. For general cruising they will be practically independent of their engines, which are to be of the quadruple expansion type, driving a single screw. These little ships, from which such great results are expected by naval officers, will be the most comfortable ships in the service, and probably the most eagerly sought for duty by the younger men of the line and staff.

There is nothing to delay the advertising for proposals to build these six vessels longer than the end of this month, and the prospects are that the contracts will be let in the next two months.

There is not so much haste regarding the two big battleships, to cost not more than $4,000,000 each, exclusive of armament, as the department has had them in contemplation for several months, and the plans can be prepared speedily when those for the gunboats are out of the way. One of them is to be built on the Pacific coast, which is as much as saying that one will be built by the Scotts, and the other by the Cramps, unless the bids are excessive.

No more than two of the gunboats are to be built at one establishment, and it is likely from the number of small yards which can undertake them, that the competition will be sharp.

"TANNHAUSER" AT THE OPERA

Alvary as Minstrel and Fraulein Kutscherra Goddess of Beauty.

There was an immense audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, when "Tannhäuser" was performed for the first time in the course of Mr. Damrosch's series of German representations. There has never been any question about the popularity of this Wagnerian drama, but it is generally conceded that it is one of the most Italian of all the Wagner works in parts. It is in those parts that the German singers are least happy, for they call for vocal accomplishments which are not frequently found among the artists of the Fatherland. But there is abundant room in "Tannhäuser" for the display of those dramatic qualities in which the Germans excel, and it was to the presence of these that last night's performance owed its impressiveness. The mounting of the work was quite as good as it was last year under the management of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, for, indeed, much of the same scenery was used. The ballet was not impressive, but there is little opportunity for what Wagner calls a choreographic display except in the Paris version. The chorus did its work well, and Mr. Damrosch successfully repeated his plan of having the pilgrims' chorus sung behind the scenes by the Mendelssohn Quartet, who sang in tune and with good expression. Indeed all the ensemble effects were good, and the principal artists worked together with admirable unanimity of spirit.

It is only when the individual performances are considered that notable shortcomings must be noted. Herr Alvary's Tannhäuser was much better than his Tristan. The minstrel knight is not quite so difficult of embodiment, except in the last act. Herr Alvary's singing does not yet command praise. It is earnest and forcible and that is the best that can be said of it. Herr Oberhauser was overweighted with the rôle of Wolfram. He does not possess the skill in dramatic singing, nor the command of legato style necessary for a proper delivery of the music. His performance was honest in intent and his designs were carried out conscientiously, within his limits. Herr Fischer's treatment of the Landgrave is familiar. It was commendable last night except that it revealed a diminution of the power of the voice. The minor men's parts were distributed as follows: Walter von der Vogelweide, Herr Lange; Biterolf, Herr Emil Senger; Heinrich, Herr Geleng, and Reimar, Herr Bromberg.

Fräulein Elsa Kutscherra made her first appearance as Venus. Her voice is hardly large enough for the requirements of the part, but she sang the music respectably, though without breadth of style. Her acting was not convincing. The most satisfactory work among the women was done by Fräulein Gadski as Elizabeth. Her voice was in good condition and she showed some knowledge of lyric style. She was happiest in her delivery of "Dich Theure Halle." Fräulein Marcella Lindh, as the Shepherd, dragged out her measures till the pretty little song became lackadaisical. Mr. Damrosch conducted the performance excellently. The overture was finely played and the finale of the second act went with splendid effect. This afternoon "Lohengrin" will be given and next week the trilogy will occupy the three evenings.

The Philharmonic Rehearsal.

The fifth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Owing to the continued illness of Mr. Seidl, Mr. Frank Van Der Stucken conducted the performance. It might have been supposed that the immense draughts which have been made on the musical enthusiasm of this public this season, combined with the absence from his post of the leader who commands at present the largest share of personal adulation, would diminish the size of the audience. But such was not the case. The house was crowded and the enthusiasm was greater than that displayed at any other rehearsal of the season.

It is only fair to say that Mr. Van Der Stucken was largely instrumental in stirring the pulses of the audience. He was fortunate in having a programme which gave scope to the traits in which his conducting is strongest—power, precision, and incisiveness. But it ought also to be said that this particular programme was fortunate in having for its interpreter a conductor of such firmness and skill. It is not often that a conductor's shoes are filled so acceptably and at such short notice. The orchestral numbers of the entertainment were the brilliant G Major suite, Opus 55, of Tschaikowsky and the vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger." Between these was placed the great violin concerto of Beethoven, with Eugene Ysaye as soloist.

Mr. Van Der Stucken's reading of the suite was excellent, and it was evident that he had given careful attenion to the rehearsals of the work. It is a fine work for the display of orchestral virtuosity, as it offers opportunities for solo exhibitions, for the various choirs separately, and for all the wealth of virtues that the instrumental body as a whole may possess. The Philharmonic fathers covered themselves with glory in its performance. The strings were solid and masculine in tone and attack, the wood was rich and acc

CAPTURES IN MANCHURIA

Japan's Second Army Takes Ying-Kow and Port of Niu-Chwang.

FIRST ARMY ADVANCES TO KO-KAU

Native Christians of Evangelical Type Have Been Authorized at Hiroshima to Serve as Chaplains.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to the Central News, from Hai-Cheng says that the Japanese second army yesterday captured Ying-Kow and the port of Niu-Chwang, after heavy fighting.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that there are now only 100 Japanese soldiers and three small war ships at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Chen-Yuen, one of the Chinese vessels surrendered to the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei, is being repaired at Port Arthur by Chinese workmen.

Japanese troops are reported to have reached a point west of the Liao River.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio, under the date of March 7, says: "Gen. Nodzu reports that the first army has advanced to Ko-Kau, where no traces of the enemy were found. The third division is encamped at Chie-Shin-To, and the first army staff, with the fifth division, is encamped at Fehn-Wan-Ton."

BOSTON, March 8.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions gives out the following:

"The American Board has received from Hiroshima a statement and appeal, relating to Christian work for the Japanese army, which shows that for the first time in history a pagan nation has authorized the employment of native Christians of the evangelical type as army chaplains. Ten missionaries and sixteen Japanese workers have been designated for the special work for soldiers at Hiroshima."

ACCIDENTS TO MANY VESSELS.

Spanish Steamer Calatuna Has Arrived in Tow at Havana.

LONDON, March 8.—The Dutch steamer Rotterdam, Capt. Roggeveen, from Shields March 6 for New-York, which went ashore at Blyth yesterday, has been towed off. Her bottom is damaged, and she will be docked for repairs.

The British bark Swansea Castle, from Port Tampa Dec. 7 for Swansea, has arrived. She experienced terrific gales, during which she was obliged to jettison much of her cargo. One of her crew died on the voyage and was buried at sea.

The British steamer Skerryvore, Capt. Puttkamer, from New-Orleans Feb. 2, via Queenstown about Feb. 28, for Copenhagen, arrived off Elsinore to-day, and arrangements have been made with the Danish Government for the services of an ice breaker to assist her in reaching her destination.

The British steamer Essequibo, which arrived at Havre to-day, reported that on March 1 in latitude 44 degrees north, longitude 17 degrees west, she sighted a 1,000-ton wooden vessel, supposed to be American, laden either with oil or with casks, on fire. She was burned nearly to the water's edge. One of her boat's was hanging at the davits, but another one was missing. There was no sign of life about the burning craft.

The Norwegian bark Johannes, Capt. Bugge, from Philadelphia Jan. 28 for Christiania, which arrived at Falmouth yesterday, had lost her deck load, and was short of provisions.

The British steamer Novocastria, Capt. Sinclair, which went aground on Feb. 9 while leaving Huelva for Philadelphia, has been floated and taken into the harbor.

The French bark Ville de Rouen, Capt. Rehel, from Saigon for Dunkirk, has put into Fayal short of provisions. There is sickness on board, and three deaths have occurred. The vessel has been placed in quarantine.

HAVANA, March 8.—The Spanish steamer Cataluna, which sailed from Havre Feb. 15 for Vera Cruz, arrived here to-day in tow of the British steamer Ardandhu, Capt. Walker, from Philadelphia March 1 for Cardenas.

LAND TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

Owners Must Bear Their Share of Assessment on Increased Value.

LONDON, March 8.—Andrew D. Provand, a Liberal representing a division of Glasgow, brought up in the House of Commons this evening the subject of the unearned increment. He moved that "no system of taxation can be equitable unless it include the direct assessment of such enhanced value of land as is due to an increase of population, wealth, and growth of towns."

Mr. Shaw-Lefevra, President of the Local Government Board, replied that, without doubt, there had been a continuous increase in the value of urban land. The landlords had enjoyed the full benefit of the increment, without bearing their share of the increase of taxation. He could not commit himself to any particular scheme of reform, nor promise a Government bill, but he could express his hearty indorsement of Mr. Provand's views.

After Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative, for Plymouth, had argued against Mr. Provand, the motion was passed without division. The short debate was heard with keen interest by the House, as it bore directly upon the vexed question of ground rents in large towns, most notably London.

SIAM'S NEW CROWN PRINCE.

The Investiture Is Made at His Country's Legation in London.

LONDON, March 8.—The new Crown Prince of Siam, Cowfa Maha Vigaravat, who was solemnly proclaimed heir to the throne, in Bangkok, Jan. 17, was to-day formally invested with his rank and title at the Siamese Legation, in this city, by a commission sent by the King of Siam for that purpose.

The Prince is the eldest son of the Second Queen of Siam, and succeeds Crown Prince Maha Vajirunhis, who died a short time ago. He is attending school in England, and has the choice of remaining here two years longer, in order to complete his education, or of returning at once. It is not yet known what his intentions are.

The new heir to the throne held a drawing room at the Siamese Legation after the ceremony of his investiture with the insignia of his new dignity, which was largely attended. Among those present were the Siamese Ministers at London, Paris, and Berlin.

CUBA'S REBEL BANDS DEFEATED

Spain Has Unlimited Credit to Quell All the Insurrections.

HAVANA, March 8.—Gen. Garrich, finding that the rebels had left Baire, started in pursuit and overtook them a short distance from the town. He attacked the band and dispersed them, capturing their flag and killing five of their number. The Government force had two men wounded.

At Mayari two bands have surrendered to the authorities. The other bands in the Province of Santiago have become discouraged, and it is expected that many of their men will surrender. Order and confidence are being restored in the Province of Santiago.

MADRID, March 8.—The Chamber of Deputies last evening adopted a bill granting the Government unlimited credit for the purpose of conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Cuba.

AN ITALIAN SENATOR'S FATE.

Marquis Filippo Berardi Mortally Wounded by a Lunatic.

ROME, March 8.—Marquis Filippo Berardi, Senator since 1882, and for several years President of the Board of Lunacy Commissioners, was inspecting an insane asylum in the suburbs to-day, when a lunatic attacked him.

The attendants were not at hand, and the Senator was thrown to the floor and terribly beaten before help arrived. When the maniac was overpowered, the Senator had become unconscious. The asylum physicians pronounced his wounds mortal. This evening, it is said, that he will die before morning.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY'S RETURN.

He Will Begin His Correspondence to The London Times in June.

LONDON, March 8.—Mr. George W. Smalley, the London correspondent of The New-York Tribune, said in the course of an interview to-day that he would begin his duties as correspondent in New-York of The London Times June 1.

"My motives for making the change," said Mr. Smalley, "are my long exile from America and my desire to return there to stay. My experience in London has taught me how American life ought to be represented in order to interest the British public, and to doing this I shall devote myself."

Appeal Against Railway Rates.

LONDON, March 8.—The appeal of the Traders' Association directed toward the prevention of the London and Southwestern Railway Company from carrying American and Canadian products from Southampton to London at cheaper rates than are charged for the transportation of home products will be heard by the Royal Railway Commission in a few days.

Emperor William's Welcome at Bremen.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William arrived at Bremen this morning. He inspected the harbor, visited the cathedral, and dined in the Rathskeller. He left the city at 8 o'clock this evening for Berlin. Wherever he appeared in Bremen he was received by enthusiastic crowds.

Venezuela and the French Minister.

PARIS, March 8.—The Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires here has not been informed officially that the French Minister in Caracas has received his passports. He knows nothing of the incident except what he has seen in newspaper dispatches from New-York.

Anti-Revolution Bill Made Tamer.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Reichstag in committee to-day rejected the paragraphs of the Anti-Revolution bill imposing a penalty for public attacks upon religion, the monarchy, the marriage system, and the right to hold property.

Death of Charles Edmond Delort.

PARIS, March 8.—Charles Edmond Delort, the painter, died here yesterday.

NOT A MATTER FOR SENTIMENT

Evidence that Low Natures are Restrained by Corporal Punishment.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Those who are in accord with the principle advocated in the bill now before the Legislature, which is unfortunately called the "Whipping Post" bill, and though not a plea for the whipping post at all, will quite agree with the editorial article in your issue of Friday morning that the matter is one for argument and debate, and not merely for sentiment, whether pro or con.

As one who has been associated with Mr. Gerry in the agitation of this subject, I, personally, should regret to have the law passed except under the clearest light that it is a proper law to have, and one which appeals to the highest sentiments of justice and humanity—strange, though, that statement may sound to some.

In the first place, the appeal in this measure is to the principle that corporal punishment is sometimes useful, not as a means of retributory treatment, as you erroneously allege, any more than any form of punishment by legal measures is retributory. It is the "characteristic punishment" of Bentham, the invoking the sensation of physical pain, as Sir James Stephen says, upon natures too obtuse to receive to any extent at least moral impressions.

The trouble is, the people at large will not discuss this subject, or if they do, it is with the predetermined sentiment that anything of this character savors of barbarism, and indicates a want of refined intelligence. In your criticism of the bill you state that "it is in direct conflict with all the fundamental principles of modern penology," and that the object of punishment is "to protect society from the repetition of a prisoner's crime by himself, to deter others from imitating his crime, and to reform the man once convicted," and you further allege that, "according to the most eminent authorities, not one of these objects can be attained by flagellation."

What authorities, pray? On the contrary, the facts, as well as the two eminent authorities quoted, (Bentham and Stephen,) are the other way. Garrotting in England was stopped in six months, when corporal punishment was made the penalty. Wife beating in Maryland, according to the testimony of Judge Phelps, many years a criminal Judge in Baltimore, was diminished, if not stopped, by the deterrent influence of the same treatment which has been in vogue since 1882. The deterrent effect of corporal punishment in Delaware is vouched for by personal communication with eminent legal gentlemen long conversant with the practical side of the subject.

And now to get at the concrete portion of the matter, which is a side upon which most objectors to the desired measure are entirely ignorant.

A good illustration of this is seen in the remarks attributed to Assemblyman Bell, in quotation marks, in The New-York Times this morning. He stated as the basis of his cavalier treatment of Mr. Gerry—at least, that was my inference from the account which was published—that Mr. Gerry was exhibiting "disgusting pictures" in advocacy of the bill, which he was supporting.

Yes, those pictures were disgusting, but they were taken from life, and represented crime which, if Mr. Bell were actually familiar with, would make it more disgusting to him than the pictures, and make him willing to help rather than to hinder legislation which might possibly prove more efficient in the treatment of an important though disagreeable subject than is accomplished by existing measures.

That low natures and quarrelsome natures are restrained by corporal punishment or by the fear of it is also shown in the Flint-Deyo report concerning that method of treatment at the Elmira Reformatory, where, in the interval between the suspension of the method and the date of the report, a period of only a few months, fighting among the inmates had increased more than fourfold.

I ask those who have never seen the effects upon children of the crimes for which chastisement is desired as a secondary punishment, what would be their impressions if one of their own children or a child to which they were in any way attracted was the victim?

Would they consider, even after the keenness of the shock to their feelings had passed off, that comfortable quarters, plenty of good food, and congenial companionship for the criminal would meet the requirements of the case, aside from any failing of personal grievance which they might entertain? Similarly, do fine and imprisonment have a tendency to check the brutal passions of those who beat and mercilessly abuse women?

No, I can answer fearlessly, because I have seen many cases of such crime, as most of those who object to the principles of this bill have not. If you would diminish such outrageous conduct you must change the legal treatment of the subject, and that is the end aimed at by the bill to establish corporal punishment.

ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D.
138 Madison Avenue, New-York, March 8, 1895.

Will Reconsider the Assessment.

The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments met in the Controller's office yesterday and heard further arguments from a number of lawyers against assessing certain property owners for the building of the new viaduct at One Hundredand Fifty-fifth Street, from St. Nicholas Avenue to Macomb's Dam Bridge. It was urged that the assessment of $400,000 was distributed over too wide an area and took in property owners as far South as One Hundred and Tenth Street, and as far north as Spuyten Duyvil, and that they were not benefited materially by the building of the viaduct.

The board decided to refer back the assessment list to the Board of Assessors for further consideration.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:15 A. M.—712 East Twelfth Street; Edward Mulcahy, blacksmith shop; damage trifling.
2:45 A. M.—1,699 Amsterdam Avenue; Jacob Uhl, drug store; damage slight.
4:10 A. M.—Office of Allen Steamship Company, dock foot of West Twenty-first Street; damag , $500.
5:45 A. M.—229 West Fifteenth Street; Kate Marshal, dwelling; damage, $500.
7:30 A. M.—185 Clinton Street; Isaac Valirsky, dwelling; damage slight.
6:20 P. M.—173 Eldridge Street; Jacob L. Haiman; damage trifling.
7:20 P. M.—80 Lewis Street; Nathan Keller; damage, $25.
9:30 P. M.—Ferrybout Sag Harbor, Long Island Ferryboat Company; damage, $10.

TRACTION'S NEED OF MONEY

STOCKHOLDERS REQUESTED TO CONTRIBUTE $2 A SHARE.

A Half Million Required on April 1—Another Contribution of $3 a Share May Be Asked For.

The stockholders of the Long Island Traction Company recently appointed a committee of seven to devise a plan to raise the money needed to pay the rent of the Brooklyn Heights Company to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

The traction company agreed to pay the Brooklyn City Railroad Company $1,200,000 anunally for the lease of its road to the Brooklyn Heights Company, which is owned by the traction company. A quarter's rent—$400,000—is due April 1 nex , and if the money is not paid, the lease and the guarantee fund of $4,000,000 deposited with trust companies to guarantee the payment of the rent may be forfeited.

The members of the committee, H. J. Morse, William H. Ziegler, J. G. Dettmer, Edward C. Smith, Bernard Gallagher, A. J. Pouch, and Marshall S. Driggs, after considering the matter in all its details, presented to the Directors of the Long Island Traction Company, at their meeting yesterday, a report, in which they state:

"We find the company in better condition than had been foreshadowed, but, by reason of the abnormal conditions of business, and as the direct and indirect results of the strike, about $400,000 will be required on the first day of April to meet the rental and other obligations, and probably $100,000 more on the first day of July. By reason of the fact that its assets, represented in its construction account, are held in title by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and substantially all of its assets are pledged to the trustee for the owners of the collateral trust notes heretofore issued, the company has neither available property nor credit upon which to borrow the amounts of money now required.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends:

"That the stockholders of the Traction Company of record on March 18, 1895, contribute $2 a share on or before March 23, to be paid into the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn, the First National Bank of Brooklyn, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company of New-York City, checks to be drawn to the order of H. J. Morse, Chairman.

"All moneys so placed in the hands of your committee will be advanced on such terms as may be determined by the committee, to effect the payment of the April rental and for the general purposes of the company and the protection of its assets, and shall be repayable to the committee as may be agreed upon.

"The foregoing will make provision for all immediate necessities of the Traction Company.

"In case the contribution is not made by the stockholders, efforts will be made to secure the amounts required to pay the April rental and to meet other immediate obligations by other means and from other persons, including members of your committee all immediate necessities of the traction company.

"Your committee intends to invite the co-operation of the holders of the collateral trust notes in any proposed plan.

"Your committee recommends that, under a plan to be hereafter fully formulated by the committee, the traction company be reorganized with a much smaller capital, and that the new reorganized company issue 5 per cent. bonds.

"1. To the contributors of the moneys now to be raised as above stated, ($2 a share,) and of any other cash raised for the purposes of the reorganized company, to an amount which, at 85 per cent. of the par of said bonds, shall equal the amount of cash so contributed.

"2. To provide for the outstanding collateral trust notes.

"No bonds shall be issued except on the terms and for the purposes aforesaid.

"It is estimated that, in addition to the $2 a share now asked for, the stockholders of the traction company will, under the reorganization plan, be asked to contribute not exceeding $3 a share additional in cash, and that this amount, with the moneys now to be raised, will suffice to put the reorganized company in such a position that, with the return to normal conditions of traffic, it can meet all future obligations and operate the lines with the full benefits to be derived under the lease.

"For this ultimate contribution of $5 a share, the stockholders will receive 5 per cent. bonds of the new company to the amount which, taken at 85 per cent. of their par, will represent the cash contributed. They will also receive, in addition, capital stock of the new corporation to an amount hereafter to be decided upon, stockholders now contributing $2 a share receiving special considerations.

"Your committee will hold itself free to recommend to the stockholders of your company any other plan than that foreshadowed above in case, in its opinion, such other plan will more effectually protect the interests of the stockholders and the future of this property, which should show in the coming years very favorable results. The committee is empowered to act by the vote of a majority of its members, and to add to its number and to fill vacancies.

"By request of the committee, the stock transfer books of the Long Island Traction Company will be closed from the 18th day of March until the 23d day of March, both inclusive."

MRS. BARRY SEEKS TO RECOVER

An Attachment Against Missing Frank C. Marrin's Property.

Mrs. Caroline Barry, the widow who intrusted large sums to missing Frank C. Marrin, for investment, has begun legal proceedings to recover a portion of it. Her counsel yesterday obtained from Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, an attachment against Marrin's property in a suit to recover $31,500, of which, she alleges, the lawyer defrauded her.

The attachment was placed in the hands of Sheriff Buttling, and that official will make a levy upon any property which he can find belonging to the missing lawyer.

Mrs. Barry in her complaint alleges that Marrin stole and embezzled the money from her by misleading and deceiving her, and that he delivered to her bogus and forged bonds and mortgages, which were supposed to be on real estate in Brooklyn and New-York.

Marrin was last seen in Brooklyn about Feb. 2. At that time he wrote to Mrs. Barry that business called him to Albany.

Her counsel, Louis Hurst, said yesterday that he had visited Marrin's house, at 213 Butler Street, Brooklyn, and had ascertained that Mrs. Marrin had also gone away. He declared that most of the mortgages, so far run down, were forgeries.

He intends to get a warrant for Marrin's arrest, and he predicted that Marrin would be brought back with handcuffs upon him.

Civil Service Examiners Named.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed as Civil Service Examiners, at the recommendation of the Civil Service Commissioners, William H. Bell of 425 Fourth Avenue, Danford N. B. Sturgis of 306 East Seventeenth Street, and George W. Loren of 117 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Bell takes the place of John Foord, resigned, and the others fill vacancies. Mr. Bell is a Harvard graduate, and a member of the University Club, and is a Republican.

Mr. Sturgis is a graduate of the Yale Scientific School, and is an independent in politics. Mr. Loren is a Republican.

Everett P. Wheeler of the commission recommended both Messrs. Sturgis and Loren. The Examiners receive $10 a day when actually at work.

May Restore the Sixty-ninth.

A committee representing the five Captains of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, who signed a petition requesting that ex-Lieut. Col. James Moran be placed in command and that the battalion be increased to a regiment, visited Albany on Thursday to discuss the matter with Adjt. Gen. McAlpin. The party consisted of Lieut. Col. Moran, Capts. Healy, Desmond, and McCrystal.

The Adjutant General, it is said, expressed himself as decidedly in favor of restoring the regiment. It is also said that he informed the party that Gov. Morton was in favor of the plan, and that the affairs of the battalion would be looked into with a view to reorganization.

The Sunday Saloon-Opening Question.

A popular meet on the Sunday saloon-opening question will be held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park, West, of which the Rev. Dr. Wylie is pastor, to-morrow evening under the auspices of the New-York Sabbath Committee.

Adresses will be delivered by John E. Parsons, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury and others.

TROLLEY UNDER GROUND

Traction Company Will Make a Test in Lenox Avenue.

BUDA-PESTH SYSTEM TO BE TRIED

If Successful, the Whole Plan of Surface Road Power May Be Changed—What the System May Accomplish.

Preparations are almost completed for a series of experiments to test an electric system on the Lenox Avenue branch of the Metropolitan Traction Company's lines in this city. It is expected that within the next two weeks the experiments will be made.

The system to be tested is what is known as the Buda-Pesth underground electric railway system, which has been in successful operation in Buda-Pesth on a six-mile surface road for several years. Previous experiments with this system in this country have failed for various reasons, and there has been therefore a general interest excited among electricians and street railroad men with respect to the coming tests, for should they prove successful the entire system of street railroad traction may be revolutionized.

The advantages of the underground trolley system are many. It has been estimated that the introduction of the system will not cost more than $40,000 a mile, and it is claimed that the cost of operation is considerably less than the overhead trolley, while it is much safer. Compared with the cable system the cost of operation is also largely reduced, because the underground does away with the necessity of acquiring costly real estate for power houses.

The power house of a cable road must be in the centre of the system, and the real estate required for this purpose must be purchased often at high figures. In an underground trolley system the plant can be placed at either end of the line, or at such a point as will reduce the cost in receiving supplies.

Another advantage of the underground trolley over the cable sytem, pointed out by President John D. Cummins of the Metropolitan Traction Company, was that of speed. In a cable system the cars cannot go faster than the cable, but with the electric system the cars can be run at any rate of speed compatible with safety. Should the experiments prove successful, the saving in the cost of operation to the Metropolitan Traction Company will be large, as the entire system of that company can be equipped with the new system at a cost of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, and the operating expenses would be so reduced as to make this outlay an economy.

The system which is to be tested is the Siemens-Holske, in use in Buda-Pesth, modified and improved by Chief Engineer Pearson of the Metropolitan Traction Company. Mr. Pearson went to Buda-Pesth, and made an exhaustive examination of the road, which had been running successfully there. He found that there were certain climatic conditions here that did not prevail in Buda-Pesth, which would interfere with the successful running of the line, particularly during the snow and sleet storms so frequent during our Winters. To overcome these obstacles, Mr. Pearson has modified and improved the original plans.

The principal features of the system may be described as follows: The ordinary conduit yoke is taken, and at the manholes, thirty feet apart, placed upon suitable supports and insulators, which are of rectangular form. They are supported in cups and imbedded in sulphur; these insulators are of soapstone and fastened to the top is an arm of iron. There being two conductors used, there is no structural return. To this arm is fastened the contact conductor, which is of channel iron. The contact shoe comes down through the slot and has two arms, which press outwardly from the centre, supporting the bar against contact rails, making a continuous rubbing contact. The insulators are placed in the manholes and are easily accessible; they are quite some distance apart, and the voltage is low, it being intended to use about 250 to 300 volts.

The Lenox Avenue line, on which these tests are to be made, runs from the terminus of the Columbus Avenue cable line at One Hundred and Eighth Street, easterly through that street to Manhattan Avenue, and north along that avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to Lenox Avenue, and along that avenue north to the Harlem River. The roadbed of the line is practically completed. It was constructed with a special view to the use of the underground trolley, but can be utilized for a cable line should the coming experiments prove unsuccessful.

The power plant is placed at the terminus of the road, on the banks of the Harlem River, and the generators of the electric power are building there. It is proposed to equip six blocks, and run cars to and fro on that section for experimental purposes. The cars to be used on this line are being constructed by the John Stephenson Company, and are to be the handsomest and most comfortable that have ever been put on a street railroad in this country.

With this line in successful operation, it will be possible for passengers to ride from the Battery to the Harlem River, on the West Side, for one fare, and with but one change, and that at One Hundred and Eighth Street, where transfer will be made from the cable to the electric cars.

The roadbed of the Lexington Avenue cable line is practically completed from the junction at Broadway and Twenty-third Street to the Harlem River. The company hopes to have the line running by June 1.

DR. PARKHURST'S CONCESSION

DOES NOT INSIST ON A SINGLE-HEADED POLICE BOARD.

The Great Point to Remove Politics—Must Be One Executive Officer.

The police bill which is in course of preparation by the Committee of Ten authorized by the Cooper Union mass meeting will probably be completed early next week. It will embody the general provisions set forth in the declaration which the committee made two or three weeks ago.

The members are not all agreed as to the number of Commissioners. Some are in favor of a single-headed commission. Some who have been strongest in their efforts to remove the commission from politics and who have for this reason favored a single head, are willing to support a bill providing for more than that number, provided the executive work may be lodged in the Chief or Superintendent, while the commission's duties are administrative, purely.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who has been a strong supporter of a single-headed commission, is willing to waive this point, if politics can be entirely eliminated from the commission's work.

"If the elections machinery and the trying of police delinquents are not a part of the functions of the commission, and if its duties are purely administrative, I would not care much if there were one or a greater number of Commissioners," said Dr. Parkhurst to a reporter for the New-York Times last evening.

The reporter had asked Dr. Parkhurst if it were true that he had consented to the idea of a plural-headed commission.

"If the entire management of the Police Department, so far as the disposition of the force is concerned, be lodged in the Chief, that would give the substantial benefits to be derived from having one man at the head of it," he said.

"The elections machinery should, of course, be taken out of the hands of the commission, and there should be a separate board or court composed of attorneys of standing to try all offenses or delinquencies in the department, in order to remove politics from the police. Even if the functions of the Commissioners were purely administrative, I thing a single Commissioner would be preferable. But the great things wanted, namely, to get politics out and to fix the responsibility for the proper management of the force in a single individual, could be accomplished with a plural-headed commission which had not executive duties."

"Do you think the results of the visit of Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish to Mayor Strong have complicated the situation as regards police legislation?"

"No; I do not think they have," said Dr. Parkhurst. "I do not think Mayor Strong made them any promises or pledges of any description, nor do I believe they wanted any. Lieut. Gov. Saxton is one of the strongest men we have at Albany, and I do not believe he would go to Mr. Strong attempting or expecting to make any deal or dicker or trade whatever."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Matthew D. Field, M. D.

Dr. Matthew D. Field died at his home, 115 East Fortieth Street, this city, yesterday. He was a son of Jonathan Field and a nephew of Cyrus W. and David Dudley Field. Dr. Field was born at Williamstown, Mass., forty-four years ago. He was graduated from Williams College and subsequently studied medicine and surgery at Bellevue Hospital, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1870. After his graduation he entered the competitive test for membership on the hospital staff and obtained the position that he desired. He remained at the hospital for eighteen months and then became assistant surgeon to Dr. Stephen Smith of this city. He was appointed an examiner in lunacy to the Department of Charities and Correction in 1882.

Of late years Dr. Field had been surgeon in chief to the Manhattan Railway Company, a recognized and often retained expert in lunacy proceedings, and expert physician to the insane department of Bellevue Hospital. His private practice was large. He was a generous, open-handed man, with a large circle of acquaintances.

Dr. Field was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital, the County Medical Society, the Medico-Legal Society, the Neurological Society, and the Democratic Club of this city.

Dr. Field had long been troubled with a valvular disease of the heart and was taken ill with it last October. While ill with this disease kidney trouble intervened, and from this his death resulted. He leaves a wife and two infant daughters.

The Rev. Samuel Fuller, D. D.

The Rev. Samuel Fuller, D. D., professor emeritus at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., died yesterday. He was born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., in 1802, and for over seventy years he had been connected with the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Fuller was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1822, and, in 1823, was Principal of Hudson Academy. He was graduated from the General Theological Seminary, in this city, in 1827, and preached his first sermon in St. Paul's Church. He married, in 1830, Charlotte Kingman Greenleaf, daughter of Prof. Simon Greenleaf, of Harvard. Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, appointed him in 1853-4, lecturer on Christian life, at Philadelphia.

He was appointed professor of Latin and Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Berkeley Divinity School in 1859, and retained his chair until 1881, when he became professor emeritus. He was Editor of the Churchman in 1831, acting President of Kenyon in 1844, and rector at Andover, Mass., in 1849.

Among his pupils were Bishops Niles, Thomas, Wells, Barber, Vincent, Leonard and Nichols, Dean Hodges, Profs. Bliney and Barbeur, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, of Trinity Chapel; the Rev. Dr. Brewster, of Brooklyn, Dr. Noxon, of Pittsburg, and others. The Rev. Dr. Fuller wrote several books. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Francis F. Marbury.

Francis F. Marbury, who died last night at his residence, 76 Irving Place, was for many years one of the best-known lawyers in this city, although for the last twelve or fifteen years he had not engaged in active practice.

He was for years recognized as one of the leading authorities on maritime law, and his services were sought in most of the large cases. He was the attorney for the English Government in many matters of importance before the present generation of lawyers had reached renown or lucrative practices. He was at the height of his professional career when the United States courts were held in the Chambers Street building that had formerly been Burton's Theatre. But few of his contemporaries are now engaged in the practice of the law in this city, and those few are much younger than he was at the time of his death.

He was known in the neighborhood of Wall Street by almost every one because of his having been connected at one time or another in years past with many of the largest railroad suits. He procured an office in the Drexel Building soon after it was finished and retained it until his death.

The Rev. W. W. Scudder, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Scudder, of Glastonbury, Conn., was buried there yesterday. Services were conducted by the Rev. John Barstow, of Medford, Mass.

Dr. Scudder was a member of the celebrated missionary family of that name. He was born in Ceylon, and was graduated from Princeton in 1841. He was engaged in missionary work in India, from 1846 to 1872. He had charge of the Congregational Church at Glastonbury from 1873 to 1884. He then returned to India, where he was in charge of the theological seminary at Arcot. Failing health compelled him to return to this country about eleven years ago.

He leaves four children, the Rev. W. W. Scudder, Jr., of Alameda, Cal., the Rev. Lewis Scudder, M. D., of India, and two daughters.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John B. Morris, formerly well known in club and society circles of Baltimore and New-York, is dead at Oceandale, Cal. Four years ago he accompanied two of the younger members of the Irvin family of New-York to California. The Irvins returned East after a few months' experience, and the doings of Morris since that time are not known. Mr. Morris was thirty-five years old. He was the grandson of the late Reverdy Johnson, and a nephew of John B. Morris, father of Mrs. Frederick Gebhard. Mrs. Richard Irvin and Mrs. Widdow of the late Dr. Loomis of New-York and Mrs. Hollins McKim of Baltimore were his sisters.

—Police Sergeant Charles Strong, of the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, died at his home, 198 Clermont Avenue, Thursday night, from paralysis. He was stricken while at his desk Thursday afternoon. He was appointed a patrolman in March, 1865, and was made a Sergeant in June, 1872. He was born in 1829, and up to the time he joined the police force had been a seafaring man. He was a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

—Lewis M. Ayer died Thursday at Anderson, S. C. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and when the Southern cause looked almost hopeless, advocated the dissolution of the Confederate Congress, and the installation of President Davis as dictator. Mr. Lewis was called "General," acquiring his title during his participation in the Kansas border troubles.

—Frederick G. Peters, President of the Metropolitan Bank of New-Orleans, died suddenly yesterday. Mr. Peters immigrated to New-York from Germany about forty years ago and went to New-Orleans in 1864. He began life there as a bank bookkeeper.

—Frederic Dexter, a well-known cotton buyer and Treasurer of the Naumkeag Mills, at Salem, Mass., died in Boston Thursday night. He was a member of the Somerset, Union, and New-York Clubs of Boston.

—Prof. E. C. Hind of Girard College, who was stricken with epilepsy Tuesday, died yesterday in Atlantic City, N. J.

—Bishop William Weathers died at Isleworth March 4. He was one of the best-known Catholic prelates in England.

—Charles Edouard Armand-Dumaresq, the painter, died in Paris yesterday. He was born in 1826.

—Waller Hugh Paton, the landscape painter, died in Edinburgh yesterday. He was born in 1828.

Refused Admission and Died.

Lawrence Murtha, forty-two years old, was refused admission to St. Catherine's Hospital, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He dropped dead in the Raymond Street Jail yesterday.

He was taken from the hospital in an ambulance on Wednesday to the Greenpoint Station House. The ambulance surgeon said there the man had rheumatism, but was not sick enough to be admitted to the hospital. It is also said that a reason given for not admitting him to the hospital was that a friend who went there with him used abusive language.

Murtha asked Police Justice Watson on Thursday morning to send him to a hospital. The Justice committed him to the almshouse, and gave instructions for his examination and removal, if necessary, to a hospital. He was first taken to the jail, where he died.

The Kings County Grand Jury has recommended that some competent person should be in charge of receptions at the hospital.

Accused of Robbing Poor Boxes.

William Smith, twenty-nine years old, of 283 Bowery, who is a sailor, was held in the Yorkville Police Court, in $300 bail, yesterday on a charge of robbing the poor boxes in the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second Street. He denied the charge, but gave no explanation of his presence in the church.

JUMPED FROM HER WINDOW

MRS. DALLAS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE AT THE DOOR OF HOPE HOME.

Claims to Be an English Army Officer's Wife—Unable to Withstand Temptation to Drink, She Says.

Hilda Dallas, an inmate of the Door of Hope Home for Fallen Women, 102 East Sixty-first Street, attempted suicide some time yesterday afternoon by throwing herself from her bedroom window on the third floor into the yard in the rear of the home. Three of her ribs were broken, and she sustained internal injuries, but it was said last night at the Presbyterian Hospital, to which she was removed, that her recovery was certain.

According to the story told of the would-be suicide at the Door of Hope she belongs to a good family. She is an Englishwoman, tall, attractive-looking, and about twenty-nine years old. She is accomplished, speaking several languages. She claims to be the wife of Gen. Dallas, an officer of the British Army, who several years ago held an important appointment in the East.

Mrs. Dallas went to Mrs. Whittemore, the President of the board in charge of the Door of Hope Home, six weeks ago, and asked her aid in beginning a new life. Mrs. Whittemore took her to the home and placed her in the care of the matron, Miss Henderson.

From such information as Mrs. Dallas volunteered, it was gathered that she was married early in life to Gen. Dallas, and accompanied him to China. To him she attributed the wrecking of her life, he having, according to her statement, taught her to drink, and afterward, by his ill-usage, driven her to further wrongdoing.

In Canton, where she had been abandoned by her husband, she met a missionary a year ago who had persuaded her to leave the country and try to begin a new life in America. Mrs. Dallas had a small income and came to New-York. For some time she kept her resolution of reform, but eventually drifted into a dissolute life, from which she made an effort to free herself by entering the Door of Hope Home.

Mrs. Dallas was believed to be so thoroughly free from the influences of her old life that yesterday she was allowed to go out by herself to make an application for a situation as governess. She left the home about noon, and no one saw her return. At 4:30 a servant saw her lying in the yard unconscious and bleeding from a cut on the head. Her window was open, and she had evidently jumped from it.

On recovering consciousness, Mrs. Dallas knew nothing of what had happened to her. Her action, she afterward told the assistant matron, was the result of drinking. While she was out she was unable to withstand the temptation, and after taking a small quantity of liquor she remembered nothing more.

The opinion was expressed by the assistant matron that Mrs. Dallas had been drugged, but there was nothing to substantiate this belief.

RULES ISSUED BY SHERIFF TAMSEN

Deputies Must Strictly Observe Them or They Will be Discharged.

Sheriff Tamsen has issued rules for his deputies. They direct inventories to be made and filed with him of all property as soon as taken under process, and when removed to the storehouse, to have the auctioneer's receipt attached. Where a bond is given the deputies must wait until it is approved. All funds and fees collected must be at once returned to the Sheriff. All goods that must be removed must be taken to the Sheriff's warehouse. All checks received must be drawn to the Sheriff, and, if for over $100, must be certified.

All persons must be treated with courtesy. Instructions from attorneys must be in writing, and signed by them. Deputy Sheriffs will be held personally responsible for the execution of writs and processes issued to them. Deputy Sheriffs and their assistants shall not delegate any authority to perform acts that they should personally perform. Deputy Sheriffs shall keep a history of every case that they have, and notify the Sheriff at once upon an action being begun against him, giving particulars.

No official or officer may smoke in the office during office hours, which are from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., except on Saturdays, when the office will be closed at noon, and all officers must be present at the office during those hours. The violation of any of the rules will be considered cause for dismissal.

REAL ESTATE BROKER EDNA ARRESTED

Accused of the Larceny of Diamond Earrings Worth $500.

Edward Edna, a real estate broker and dealer, forty-two years old, who has an office at 195 Broadway, and who lives at 184 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, was arraigned before Justice Welde, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, charged with the larceny of a pair of diamond earrings valued at $500. The complainant was Thomas E. Rice, of Messrs. Rice & Barton, diamond brokers, of 20 John Street.

The earrings, it is alleged, were delivered to Edna on memorandum. He said he had sold the diamonds to Ellen Greenlee, and offered in payment a note made by her and indorsed by him. It was made payable at the Park National Bank. Payment was refused on the ground that there were no funds to meet it.

The woman, it is alleged, is Edna's wife. Edna's counsel argued that the transaction was honest and legal, and that the firm was merely using the police for the purpose of collecting a debt. Justice Welde held Edna in $2,000 for examination.

THE DE CASTELLANES WILL SAIL TO-D

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Business Less Active, but Prices Steadier.

REPORTED DAMAGE TO FRENCH CROP

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Strong—Provisions Higher—Cotton Steady—Coffee Easier.

The grain markets were rather irregular and less active, but prices made an advance through reports of damage to the French crop, together with a cold wave at the West, which advanced prices West and here, while local shorts covered quite freely. Provisions were higher through free purchases by packers. Cotton was active and unsettled, but closed steady. Coffee was neglected and easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	58¾@	..	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¼@	..	
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	50 @	50¼	
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25	
Flour, straight, Winter	2.85 @	2.80	
Cotton, middling uplands	5 13-16@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18	
Pork, mess	11.25 @	12.00	
Lard, Western steam	6.80 @	..	
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	20	
Sugar, granulated	3⅞@	4 3-16	
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12	
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16⅝@	..	
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50	
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..	
Copper, lake	9.35 @	9.50	
Lead	3.10 @	..	

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and rather irregular, with the trading chiefly of a local nature. The early market was firm at ⅛c advance, due to foreign buying, firmer cables, and reports of a cold wave at the West, with some damage to the French crop, and the Western markets showing an advance; prices reacted ⅛@¼c on free local offerings, and closed firm at ⅛@⅛c gain for the day. Spot was quiet but firm, with shippers holding off. Sales, 18,000 bushels, including 9,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, for export, at 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 red, to the trade, at ⅝c under May, in store....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅛c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 hard, 10⅞c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 59⅝c; in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 68⅝c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 69⅛c....Clearances hereof 97,967 bushels....From Atlantic ports, 115,298 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 24,405 bushels; in the interior, 392,483 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened firm and advanced ½@⅝c on better cables, firmer West and local covering, declined ¼c on realizing, rallied ½@¾c on firmer late cables, closing steady at 1⅛c advance, with a fair trade. Spot was about ½c higher, and in fair demand. Sales, 69,800 bushels, including 4,500 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so-called,) for export, at 1⅝c over May, free on board, store; the trade bought 4,500 bushels steamer yellow at 51⅜c, delivered; 5,800 bushels do at 49⅞@50c, elevator; 50,000 bushels do, cost, freight, and insurance, New-York, at 49¾c; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 49½c, elevator; 2,000 bushels No. 3 at 49c, elevator; 1,000 bushels ungraded white at 50½c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 51c, delivered....Receipts, 650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 55,873 bushels; in the interior, 125,327 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,339 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 12,001 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet, but made an advance of ⅛@¼c, with trading only local. Spot were dull and ¼c higher on mixed, with the close firm....Sales, 30,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 8,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; track mixed, 34@34½c; track white, 37@41c for 16,000 bushels....Receipts, 107,100 bushels; exports, 8,492 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March		@		58⅞
May	1,325,000	59 3-16@	59½	59⅝
June		@		..
July	575,000	59⅜@	59⅝	59⅝
August	175,000	59¼@	59⅜	59⅜
September	30,000	60⅛@	60⅝	60⅛
December		.. @	..	62⅜
Total	2,105,000			

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March		@		33¼
May	370,000	49⅝@	49¾	49⅝
July	140,000	49¼@	49½	49½
Total	510,000			

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March		.. @	..	33¼
April		.. @	..	33¼
May	10,000	33¼@	..	33¼
No. 2 white—				
March	10,000	36⅝@	..	36⅝
April	10,000	36½@	..	36½
Total	30,000			

FLOUR—The firm views of millers hinders any free outlet for Western flour, while city millers continue to place goods at unchanged prices. Sales, 17,200 bbls, including 1,600 bbls Spring clear at $2.60@$2.75, 600 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.65, 400 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.20, in sacks; 700 bbls Winter straights at $2.75, 400 bbls No. 2 at $2.25, 4,400 bbls City Mill patents, 8,100 bbls do clear, and 1,000 bbls do fine at quotations....Arrivals, 8,209 bbls and 9,132 sacks; exports, 4,423 bbls and 4,995 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,775 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.70
Straights	2.30@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.90@ 3.15
Special brands	2.70@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@	3.30@ 3.35
City No. 2	@	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	@	2.10@ 2.30
City fine	@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75@$2.90; fancy, $3.10@$3.15.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet but steady. We quote: Flour at $1.60@$1.70 for spot and $1.50@$1.55 to arrive; 50@52c for Japanese grain; silver, 48@49c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Unchanged and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@94c for Western, and 95@97c for city; yellow, $1.08@$1.10; white, $1.10@$1.12.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 62@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63¼@64c.

MALT—Quiet but firm. We quote: New Western at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull but steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@92½c; middlings, 90@96c; sharps, 85c@$1; rye feed, 82c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there is some advance in prices, with more of a buying interest, including a freer distributing business. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was nothing new to the market for the day. A steadier tone as quoted by some of the dealers, seems to come entirely from the feeling that it ought to be so in sympathy with the advance in lard. As a matter of fact, the oil is offered quite as promptly as at any time latterly, at 26c for prime yellow, while good off quality is at 25½@25¾c. The disposition is to sell the receipts promptly; therefore the offerings are kept reduced and are more in quantities of 100 bbls, while some of the larger dealers are practically out of supplies for prompt offering by reason of their steady selling of consignments as received. There is not much inquiry from any quarter. Crude, in barrels, is at 22c; sales of 350 bbls at 22c. Prime yellow sold at 26c for 150 bbls, and good off-grade yellow at 25½@25¾c for 350 bbls, chiefly at 25½c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills was sold to the extent of several tanks in the Mississippi Valley at 18½@19c. COCOANUT OIL is dull; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—Oil opened and lowest, 1.06½; highest and closed, 1.08½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS made headway in their advancing tendency moderately. Pork closed 20c better than Thursday, lard 3 to 5 points up, and ribs 2 to 3 points. The strength was more from the packers' buying, and it was thought that the more remote Western points contributed a good deal to the tone, in the principal handlings of hogs at stronger prices, and the desire among their packers to control the products for better prices. There were increasing distributions of meats, and more general trading otherwise.

LARD—Western steam is a trifle higher here, and with the maintenance of firmness for two or three days there is increasing demand for the cash product, in part for export. The Continent demand for refined, however, continues slow. The worlds' visible supplies are 241,766 tcs, of which 110,500 tcs are held in Europe, 54,000 tcs afloat for Europe, (English markets hold 40,500 tcs.) The total supplies on Feb. 1 were 198,390 tcs; on March 1, 1894, 111,934 tcs. Cash closed at 6.80c bid, after sales of 500 tcs, at 6.75c, and 250 tcs, at 6.80c. City steam is firm; sales of 225 tcs, at $6.37½@$6.50; 50 tcs choice, at $6.62½ 50 tcs, ironbound pkgs, at $6.85. Options, no sales; March closed at $6.80 asked; May at $6.95 nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at $7.20; South American at $7.65. Compound lard is moderately wanted; quoted at $5.25@$5.37½. The West closed at $6.50 for March; May was at $6.62@$6.67 bid, closing at $6.65; July at $6.75@$6.77, closing at $6.77.

PORK—Export demands were moderate to firm prices; sales of 300 bbls mess. The West closed 20c up, and more active; March at $10.80; May was held at $10.85 to $11, closing at $11; July at $11.17. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$12; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, in lots, $11.50@$14.50.

BACON was strong and 2@3 points higher, with a freer business. At the West, short ribs for March closed at $5.45; May was at $5.60@$5.62, closing at $5.62; July at $5.70@$5.75, closing at $5.75; September closed at $5.87 bid.

BEEF is taken up moderately and at generally firm prices. Packers, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS have a more active trading. Sales of 700 bbls at the West at $16.50. Here, about $17.50 quoted.

CUTMEATS—Cut meats are more active and firm. Sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5⅝c; 55 bxs do, 12 lb average, at 5⅞@6c. City-pickled hams, 7¾@8¼c; shoulders, 4½c; 10-lb bellies, 5⅞c; 12-lb do, 5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 7¾c for 12 lb and 7⅝c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c for 10 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5⅛@5½c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are firmer. Receipts at all Western points, 63,693 head; same time last year, 46,143 head. Chicago—Receipts, 33,000 head; active; 5c higher; $4@$4.50; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,631 head; active; strong; 5c higher; $3.80@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,974 head; higher; $3.95@$4.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; active; $4.10@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; strong; $3.90@$4.25. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.35. Omaha—Receipts, 4,800 head; strong; $3.80@$4.25. Pittsburg slow; $4.35@$4.50. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5½@5¾c for 160 lb, 5¾@5¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—For city, in hogsheads, the melters are quite as determined over a 4½c price as the soapmen are in not offering to pay over 4¼c. With this difference of opinion business still halts. Rumors that some lots of city are offered at 4⅜c, the melters say, have no foundation in fact. For country, the market for full lots of prime is 4½c, but there are small lots of prime exceeding that price by ¼c. Sales are 50,000 lb prime at 4½c and 60,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4¾c. The auction sale in London was at a decline of 6d on beef grades and 6d on mutton lots, while the buying was carried on in a careful, reserved way, and a larger part of the offering was withdrawn.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is quiet and nominal at 8½c for city. Oleostearine cannot be touched under 7½c here, while 7¾c is bid, which shows that the buyers have come up ⅛c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very irregular and fairly active, with trading chiefly on local account, although outside orders were more plentiful, but the local scalpers secured control of the market and closed it very steady at 1 point advance to 2 points decline. Liverpool was quiet and steady at 1⅛@2 points advance. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline, with sales of 615 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6 1-16
Middling upland	5 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	7-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	5.66@5.67	5.68	5.62	2,600
April	5.66@5.67	5.67	5.61	4,000
May	5.70@5.71	5.73	5.67	59,500
June	5.71@5.72	5.74	5.68	41,200
July	5.74@5.75	5.77	5.72	8,900
August	5.77@5.78	5.82	5.75	41,400
September	5.82@	5.85	5.80	3,300
October	5.87@5.88	5.90	5.85	8,700
November	5.92@5.93	5.95	5.90	1,700
December	5.97@5.98	6.00	5.95	1,900
January	@	6.00	6.00	100
February	@	..	..	....
Total				173,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total Last Week.	Total This Year.
Galveston	2047	2624	1182	1974	14817	5712	
N. Orleans	15012	4961	4211	4861	44281	30102	
Mobile	1267	51	9	216	2170	1881	
Savannah	2969	2009	1757	2193	13023	9623	
Char'ton	1084	1160	777	395	8797	2543	
Wilm'ton	280	64	349	254	1769	1900	
Norfolk	1858	1774	2088	1964	11113	3657	
Baltimore	..	..	777	740	1517	1865	
New-York	674	..	..	280	1797	3472	
Boston	1119	2166	1072	935	7008	975	
Phila	1527	127	3866	291	6713	1590	
W. Point	856	150	97	203	2900	3805	
N. News	..	..	..	..	213	1881	
B'wick	..	..	..	..	..	..	
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	28414	15086	16185	14276	116118	..	..
This day last w'k	29219	18505	27940	16934	..	..	..
This day last year	12375	12004	7738	13703	..	69036	

COFFEE.

Contracts were very dull and barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, and without special attention. Havre was quiet at ¼f decline to ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull and easy at 16⅝c for No. 7 and 16¾c for No. 8, with sales of only 150 bags Jamaica on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—October, 250 bags at 14.80c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 15.10c; May, 250 bags at 14.65c and 1,250 bags at 14.70c; June, 500 bags at 14.70c; July, 250 bags at 14.75c; September, 250 bags at 14.75c and 1,000 bags at 14.70c; total, 3,750 bags; total for day, 4,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@	@
February	@	@
March	15.05@15.10	16.35@16.40
April	14.80@14.90	16.10@16.15
May	14.65@14.75	15.85@15.90
June	14.70@14.75	15.50@15.55
July	14.75@14.80	15.25@15.30
August	14.70@14.75	15.00@15.10
September	14.70@14.75	14.80@14.85
October	14.65@14.75	14.50@14.55
November	14.50@14.60	14.20@14.30
December	14.45@14.50	14.10@14.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	184,452
Arrivals	....
Total	184,452
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,182
Total stock in New-York to-day	127,270
Total stock in Baltimore	31,499
Arrivals	....
Deliveries yesterday	3,150—28,349
Total stock in New-Orleans	5,139
Arrivals	....
Total	5,139
Deliveries yesterday	252— 4,887
Total stock in other ports	....
..	33,236
Total stock in the United States	160,506
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 7	72,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 7	29,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 7	100,000
Afloat from Europe to Feb. 27	10,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	18,000
Total	389,506
Same time 1894	453,187

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18⅝
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19⅜@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Padjo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@20⅝
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17⅜@18⅝	Bucara'ga	18½@20¼
Bucono	17⅜@18⅝	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18⅝@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatamala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Trading very fair, and prices firm, with moderate supplies.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, nominal		Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand good and values firm on a light supply.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3⅞@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅝@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅝@6⅞		
Patna	3⅝@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was in better demand, and quoted firm. Sales, 2,504 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c; 25,400 bags do, 95° test, at 3-16c, cost and freight, and 300 bags molasses sugar, 89° test at 1⅜c, cost and freight. Refined firm and in limited demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4½	@4 11-16
Coarse powdered	4⅜	@4 5-16
Granulated	4⅜	@4 1-16
Cutloaf	4½	@4 11-16
Crushed	4½	@4 11-16
Powdered	4⅜	@4 5-16
Coarse granulated	4	@4 3-16
Fine granulated	4	@4 1-16
Extra fine granulated	4	@4 3-16
Con. granulated	4⅛	@4 5-16
Cubes	4⅛	@4 5-16
XXXX powdered	4⅝	@4 9-16
Mold A	4⅛	@4 5-16
Diamond A	3⅞	@4 5-16
Confectioners' A	3⅝	@3 15-16
Columbia A	3⅝	@3 13-16
Windsor	3⅝	@3 13-16
Ridgewood	3⅝	@3 13-16
Phoenix A	3⅝	@3 13-16
Empire A	3 9-16	@3⅝
No. 6	3 7-16	@3⅜
No. 7	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16
No. 9	3 3-16	@3⅜
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 11	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 12	3	@3 1-16
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16	@....
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16	@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Trade is still quiet in all sorts of domestic beans, but increasing firmness is reflected from the country on marrow, medium, and pea; these have had a few jobbing sales at the higher figures quoted. Red kidney are dull at the moment and can be bought a little cheaper. Limas very firm. Foreign beans working out fairly at full prices. Green peas steady. We quote for choice quality: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.45@$2.50; do, pea, $1.95@$2; do, medium, $1.90; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2@$2.10; do, turtle soup, $1.85@$1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.50@$2.60; do, lims, California, $2.90@$2.95; do, foreign, pea, $1.70@$1.85; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80. Green Peas—Barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, $1.07½.

BUTTER—The market was in a weak position despite light arrivals. Buyers have supplied themselves pretty well, and were not inclined to take beyond a small quantity, while the accumulations were sufficient to cause further slight shading, some fancy Western creamery offering at 19½c.

CHEESE—The interest in top grades of full cream was well sustained, particularly in a jobbing way, and prices were held with considerable confidence. Other grades and part skims were about neglected, and the tone more or less easy.

EGGS—Further liberal concessions were made, choice stock dropping to 17½c, at which price buyers took hold more freely. Receipts were large, and reports from shipping points were of liberal collections for this market, which caused some anxiety to keep stock cleaned up, and much lower prices were named.

State and Pennsylvania	17½@..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	17½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	16 @17½
Duck	35 @..

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples dull; fancy grades held about steady, but defective qualities slow and weak. Cranberries quiet. Oranges in large supply and the tone weak. We quote: Apples—Spitz, per bbl, $4@$5.50; do, Greening, Baldwin, and Spy, $3@$4; do, Wine Sap, $4.50; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, Russet, $2.25@$2.75. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $10@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3.50@$4. Oranges—California, per box, $2.75@$3.25; do, Havana, per bbl, $3.50@$4; do, Messina, per box, $1.25@$1.60.

FRUITS—DRIED—More doing in evaporated apples and the market is slightly firmer. A lot of 100 bxs extra fancy quality, sold at 8½c; nearly 500 bxs choice, in different lots, at 7¾c, and 70 bxs as low as any prime can be bought. Jobbers are also looking for cheaper fruit, say at 6@6¾c. Exporters can still buy in Canada so much lower than here that they are not showing much interest. Sun-dried apples in light stock inquired for and firm. Chops steady. Raspberries scarce and firm. Other small fruits slow. We quote; Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7½c; do, common to good, 5½@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¼@6¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 22c. Cherries, 12@13c; blackberries, 5¼@5½c; plums, State, 5@5½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@ 9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

GAME—We quote: Wild ducks, canvas and red head, per pair, 50c@$1.50; do mallard and black, 40@75c; do, commoner kinds, 15@25c. English snipe, per doz, 50c@$1.25.

POULTRY, ALIVE—Only small lots in to-day by express. The Jews were looking for May fowls and turkeys, and these were firm; other kinds quiet, but steady. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, per lb, 11c; do, Southern, 10@10½c; new chickens, 10c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 10½@11c; ducks, 60@95c; geese, $1@$1.37; pigeons, 40@ 50c.

DRESSED—Trade quiet for fresh goods to-day, but stock only moderate, and market fairly well cleaned of desirable goods at the close. Prices firm for choice turkeys, but coarse, heavy goods drag. Good fowls steady, except iced, which have been offered lower. Philadelphia poultry steady for choice qualities. Capons firm. Squabs weaker. We quote for fresh-killed: Turkeys, hens, 10@12c; do, toms, 9@10c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, 28@30c; do, roosters, 16@22c; fowls, Western, 9@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 16@22c; do, Western, 14@18c; squabs, per doz, $2.25@$4. We quote for No. 1 frozen: Turkeys, 11@12c; chickens, 11@ 12½c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes were in light receipt and the tone was firm, under a fair demand. Onions quiet, with choice firm on very moderate offerings. Kale and spinach in fair sale.

Cabbage, per 100	$3.00@$12.00
Celery, fancy, Michigan, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	30@ 65
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 8.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	2.00@ 2.37
Turnips, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Kale, per bbl	1.50@ ....
Tomatoes, per crate	1.00@ 4.00
Spinach, Baltimore	2.50@ 3.00
Spinach, Norfolk	2.25@ 3.50

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.75@$2.00
State, prime, per 180 lb	1.80@ 2.25
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.75
Maine, per bbl	2.00@ 2.62
Sweets, Wineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	5.50@ 6.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firmer. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c. Clover, mixed, 55@60c; clover, 40@50c. Rye straw, 40@55c. Oat straw, 30@40c.

HOPS—Exporters' wants are light, and brewers seem to have sufficient for current wants, while prices are more or less easy, as supplies show up quite liberally.

HIDES—Arrivals continue moderate, while business is of sufficient volume to keep prices to a firm basis.

LEATHER—A generally firm market, but without trading beyond small lots.

	Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	14½@17	..@..	15 @17
Middle, first selection	16 @17½	..@..	16½@18
Heavy, first selection	16½@18	..@..	18½@21
Light, seconds	13½@15	..@..	15 @16
Heavy, seconds	13 @16½	..@..	16½@18
Damaged, all weights	12½@14½	..@..	14½@16
Rejects			11½@12½

UNION.

Seconds	20@21	Middle, heavy	25@26
Bellies	9@10	Middle, backs	24@25
Light, backs, cow	22@23	Light, backs	23@24
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed, backs	30@33	Bellies	10@11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin easy at 13.10c. Lake copper quiet at 9.35@9.50c. Lead steady at 3.10c. Spelter steady at 3.12½c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Wheat was raised from the low price established at the close yesterday right at the opening to-day, the incentive coming from an advance of ½d at Liverpool, but the early strength was not much more than held during the subsequent action. The initial firmness gave forth promise of better things, but as there was nothing fresh in the news entitling prices to further enhancement, the trade degenerated into a mere scalping deal, with prices hedged in between puts and calls. Pardridge was reputed to have sold rather liberally, that gentleman not appearing to have altered his views as to the position of the cereal. The Liverpool corn trade news was quoted as authority for the statement that 225 vessels were loading at Argentine ports, the average cargo of each being 50,000 bushels of wheat. In view of this information buyers were inclined to hold off, to the detriment of prices. Receipts in the Northwest were moderate to-day at 323 cars, and 29 were inspected in at Chicago. Withdrawals from store were 30,182 bushels, and 200,978 bushels, including wheat and flour, cleared at the seaboard. Paris cables were 10@15 centimes lower on flour, and unchanged for wheat. Berlin closed unchanged and Antwerp higher.

WHEAT—May opened from 54¼c to 54¾c, sold between 53⅞@54c and 54⅜c, closing at 54⅛c, ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 333,346 bushels; shipments, 123,809 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 24,705 bushels; shipments, 115,295 bushels.

CORN—A sale of 185,000 bushels of cash corn at New York

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and waiting, in small private family; four years' best references; no cards. 144 East 84th St., McGowan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman to do light chamberwork and sewing, or as maid; good references. Protestant, Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By refined German Protestant girl as chambermaid in Christian family; very neat sewer; willing and obliging; best city references. 709 6th Av., near 44th St. Henges.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant young woman to do light chamberwork and sewing, or as maid; good references. Protestant, Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Experienced and well-recommended; private family; is also good laundress; plain cook. K. K., 210 East 30th St., 10 to 12; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find places for her chambermaid and laundress. Call, on Friday morning, between 10 and 12, at 21 East 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant girl, speaks French and English, as first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. 159 West 27th St.; machine store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred. Call, Thursday, at 419 West 48th St.; ring twice. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; first-class chambermaid and laundress; good city reference; American family preferred. 1,702 2d Av., near 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young American girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 227 East 28th St., Crane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid, nursemaid; five years' city references from last employer. M. H., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; private family; Protestant; first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Savuage, 426 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid; assist with waiting or sewing; first-class reference. 1,099 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; chamberwork and sewing; city reference; would go to country. Callaghan's, 70 Amsterdam Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young American woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; day or month; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; four years' city references. 114 East 41st St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By experienced cook for private family, who understands meats, soups, pastry; is an economical manager; take entire charge of kitchen; reference. 258 West 37th St.

COOK.—By an American woman, 30, as cook; understands entrées, soups, and desserts; city references; coarse washing. 751 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family, understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; 4 years' city references. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By competent person as cook in small private family; do plain washing; good baker; excellent city references. M. H., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands soups, entrees, and desserts; excellent baker. E. A. F., Box 118 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook in private family; wages, $20; best city reference. 209 East 40th St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as first-class cook in private family; best city references. M. L., care M. Deroiet, 362 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; would do a little washing; good city reference. 111 West 53d St. Cowley.

COOK or NURSE.—Good reference. 204 East 80th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day, or to take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day or take work home; skirts, waists, and capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, and children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By elegant fitter; fancy waists; evening gowns a specialty; $8 up, or $2.50 per day. Miss Depew, 353 West 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement as housekeeper, or any position of trust; reference given. M., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

GENERAL WORK—HOUSEWORK.—By young married couple; English; wife to do housework; good needlewoman and dairy; man care for horses and do general work; first-class references. Hind, 58 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in flat; private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 61 East 55th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By woman, with boy of seven; country preferred; reference. Advertiser, 170 West 32d St.; ring twice.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; thoroughly-competent in all the duties of a maid; good seamstress and hairdresser and good packer; best references. 323 West 35th St., ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian girl (lately landed), as maid to young misses; good dressmaker; best references. Jeanne, 232 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; good dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; wages, $25; highest city references. G. B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable and competent Swede; willing to travel; best of city references. Call at former employer's, 47 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good references. Mlle. Gascom, 202 West 39th St.

MAID.—By refined German as maid to lady or child; respectable, good home. Helene Decall, care Miss Hedmark, 345 3d Av., first floor.

MAID and COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to travel, or would go as chambermaid and seamstress. R. D., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid; references. 207 East 37th St. Martinelli.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress and to assist in chamberwork in American family; good city reference. A. R., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; city or country; good reference; willing to assist with up-stairs work. Kenney, 127 Willow Av., Hoboken, N. J.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Irish girl as thorough laundress in first-class family; is thoroughly competent; would go as head laundress; has good city personal references. 200 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person as first-class laundress; best city references; private family; $25 a month. 426 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young, well-educated Swiss girl, aged 17, speaking three languages, light position as nurse to growing children not under three years of age; good references. F. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse returning to England the end of May would take charge of invalid or small children during voyage in return for first-class passage. Miss Sharpley, 9 St. James Av., Boston, Mass.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German (Hanoverian) to growing children; teaches German and kindergarten; best references. C. D. Schuesler, 343 3d Av.

NURSE.—By very competent baby's nurse; take full charge from birth; bring up on bottle; first-class personal city reference. M. C., 940 8d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE.—To take care of grown children or baby from birth, or travel with baby; best personal references. Nurse, 78 Essex Av., Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 1154 West 22d St., private stable.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined young girl as nurse and seamstress; best of city reference. 130 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By young American woman as nurse; take charge of baby from birth; A1 reference. 839 East 37th St.; ring third bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a protestant young woman as seamstress or maid to young ladies; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. 1,531 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—In a first-class family; lady breaking up house; can be seen at present employer's, 40 West 55th St., 10 to 3 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—Massage given by Swedish masseuse to refined parties at their own residence; highest testimonials; terms moderate. Swedish Masseuse, 427 East 52d St., third floor.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish graduate at residence or home; highest references. Mrs. Gethaar, 109 West 40th St.

SEAL GARMENTS altered or repaired at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY, (18,) good figure, has posed for well-known artists, would like few more engagements or a figure in cloak house; no triflers. J. C., 162 East 23d St., Times Agency.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; thoroughly experienced; middle age; understands the business in all branches; or charge of bachelor apartments; best of city references. W. M., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; disengaged; leaving on account of breaking up house; well recommended. A. V., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—In private family, by Frenchman, 20; well recommended from his last place; best references. G. B., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young man who can be highly recommended; six years' personal references; willing and obliging. Henry, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French Swiss in private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; good valet; best references from last employer. L. T., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler and valet; single man; highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety; fifteen years' permanent references. L. N., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss, as butler; speaks French, German, and English; first-class Paris and city family references. François, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Experienced; town or country; age 40; height 5 feet 11 inches; personal city references. English, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By first-class butler; wife lady's maid, understands dressmaking; best references from French Embassy and City of Washington, D. C., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 33; height, 5 feet 11 inches; sixteen years' experience; first-class in every respect, as references certify; personal character. J., Box 154, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent man as butler in private family; speaks French, Greek, and English; no objection to traveling; first-class references. G. C., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class man as butler in private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. K., 1,052 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By middle-aged Catholic in private family; good reference from last employer. Butler, Box 4, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place; good references. Butler, care florist, 37th St. and 5th Av.

BUTLER.—English; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; good personal reference. G. L., 139 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; highest personal city reference; English. F. B., care F. Wright, 206 East 41st St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man, in country; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands care or horses, harness, and carriages; would make himself generally useful around house; city personal references. W. F., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By a steady, respectable man; single; thoroughly understands his business; care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; good driver; city or country; will be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty, and good conduct. John, Box 201 Times.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every way; sober, honest, and careful city driver; five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. J. L., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and obliging; takes good care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; twenty-five years' best city reference; twelve years with last employer; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; understands the care of horses, carriages; careful city driver; neat appearance; five years' reference; late employer can be seen. J. N., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young Frenchman, just arrived from France, to mind horses; knows how to drive and keep himself busy; city or country. Mr. Etienne, 164 Wooster St.

COACHMAN.—Married; Protestant; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's stable; many years' reference; strictly sober; good references; country. R., 55 East 33d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man; 26; single; for general work on gentleman's place; coachman and gardener; steady, sober; good reference. 450 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; married; thoroughly understands its business; first-class reference from families of distinction, who can be seen. 55 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; married; no family; understands his business thoroughly; 12 years' highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN or GARDENER—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—Age 35 and 30 years; Americans; good references. Brigham, 236 East 84th St., first floor.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands horses, carriages, harness; strictly sober; willing and obliging; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. L. H., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young Frenchman, just arrived from France, to keep horses; knows how to drive and keep himself busy. Mrs. Etienne, 164 Wooster St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; best city references; country no objection. H., 103 West 51st St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Young man, 32, as coachman and gardener; country preferred. G. Beck, 834 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; best city reference; last and former employers can be seen. 226 West 67th St. James Nolan.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; 47; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business in all kinds of greenhouses, plants, Croton, dracaena, ferns, orchids, &c.; roses, carnations, violets, graperies, lawns, shrubs, fruits, vegetables, under glass and outdoor, &c.; competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. B. P. Haessig, 148 Amity St., Flushing, L. I.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—28; can take full charge of gentleman's place; 12 years' experience in greenhouse, graperies, lawns, shrubs, fruits, vegetables; A1 references from last place; honest, sober, and reliable; married; no family. 160 East 50th St.

GARDENER.—By a young married Scotchman; practical in all branches; will take charge of a place single-handed or where more are kept; five years' first-class reference from last place. O. M., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By a competent, industrious man on private place; sixteen years' experience in all branches of gardening; American; aged 34; married; no family; best reference. Gardener, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By an experienced Scotch gardener in private place; four years in last situation in this country; age, 30; married; no family; best of references. J. N., Smith & McNell's Hotel.

GARDENER.—By a Swede on gentleman's place; understands garden, greenhouse, graperies, and roses; 18 years in last place; best of references; small family. H. J., 37 East 19th St.; seed store.

GARDENER.—By young Scotchman; married; no family; 11 years' experience; capable of taking charge of lady's or gentleman's place. D. B., 671 Greenwich St.

GARDENER.—By single man as gardener or assistant; understands greenhouses and vegetables; has four years' reference. P. B., 3 Goerck St.

GARDENER.—By an experienced gardener; good reference; married; no children. W. A., care Thorburn & Co., 15 John St.

GARDENER.—Scotch; age, 30; single; fourteen years' practical experience; excellent references. A., Box 164 Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By young man; English; neat appearance and competent; willing and obliging; good city references. H. H., Box 68, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly-competent Englishman; good valet and good city references. E., care of Wright, 206 East 41st St.

SECOND MAN.—Scotch; tall; experienced; city references. J. B., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By French valet or second man; understands his duties very well; willing to go anywhere; good city references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK—HOUSEWORK.—By a French couple; man good cook; woman all kinds of work; together; no objection to country. A. B., Box 500, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By Frenchman; newcomer; great work; English Embassy reference. Grivot, 206 West 27th St.

DETECTIVE.—By reliable, faithful, and efficient worker; investigations made; highest reference, Southworth, 402 East 53d St.

FOOTMAN and GROOM.—By a young man as footman and groom; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; best city references. Norris, 104 East 40th St.

GERMAN TECHNICIAN.—Thoroughly competent in the manufacture of chemical dyes and paints; also colors and paints for lithographs, wallpaper, colored paper, print and oil colors, and the manufacture of white lead by the Lodige system; wishes to change present situation; 25 years' experience; best of references. A. Weiss, 96 Coal St., Wheeling, West Va.

NURSE, VALET, or COMPANION TO GENTLEMAN.—By thoroughly-competent man; speaks several languages; experienced with nervous and insane patients; would travel; four years with last party, and good references from city physicians. Wm. C., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

SECOND FOOTMAN.—By young Englishman as second footman in private family; can furnish good reference from present employer; has good appearance; height, 5 feet 10 inches. H. Wharton, 660 5th Av.

$75 TO ANY PERSON SECURING ME A JOB, or will pay $1 a week while job lasts; $12 a week expected. Confidential, Box 25, 1,563 3d Av.

The Trades.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, PICTURES, MIRRORS, WINES, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING, MOVING, OR STORAGE. CHARLES ROAK, 212 WEST 30TH ST.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A young girl for general housework; small family; in apartment. Apply, Saturday morning, before 11 o'clock, at 1,690 Broadway, corner of 53d St.

WANTED—Competent cook and laundress, with good references; wages, $18; car fare. 556 West End Av., near 92d St.

THE "SHORT AD." CORNER.

Her Frock.

From The Hartford Post.

The experiences of a reporter at a large ball, such as was the Horse Guard ball, are not always pleasant.

An elderly man, possibly "hard o' hearin'" had been noticed as escort to a very pretty girl, and when he had left her temporarily, a reporter spoke to him, desirous of learning her name and a description of her gown.

"May I inquire the name of the young lady in pink, whom you just left?"

"Certainly, Miss Annie Blank."

"And her dress?"

"Rockville."

"Thanks, but I mean her dress."

"Rockville."

"No, no, her dress—her dress."

"Confound it all, can't you hear? I said Rockville—Rockville—Rockville—Connecticut; Tolland County, town of Vermont, United States, Rockville, hang it all, Rockville."

"And I said dress—dress—dress—frock—gown—attire—habiliments, what has she on? What's she wearing?"

"Oh!"

"Oh!"

A Doctor's Certificate.

From The Racine (Wis.) Journal.

A good story is revived on a physician not a thousand miles from Racine. Some years ago an old lady died in one of the institutions of the county. It was desired to send the remains to distant relatives, but the railroad company would not transport the corps without a certificate that there was no infectious disease. No doctor had attended her, but, a certificate being required, our M. D. furnished the following: "This certifies that I knew the deceased many years. She came to her death from dumb palsy of long standing which gradually run her down, and she died without the necessity of a physician."

To Follow the High-Hat Law.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Hon. Mrs. Strongmind (rising in her place and speaking in a deep, resonant contralto voice) —I wish now, Mme. Speaker, to move that we proceed to the consideration of the bill "To Prohibit Men from Going Out Between Acts at Theatres."

Exact Size of the Hailstones.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News.

The newspaper standard for hailstones has for years been set at the size of "hens' eggs." A New-Castle correspondent has now set a new standard, and in describing hailstones which fell last Saturday afternoon at Clayton he said they were "as large as prune seeds."

Its Fate.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

"It seems," sadly mused the postage stamp that had been bought at the corner drugstore, "that I am driven from piller to post."

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—An intelligent young law student, 23 or 24 years of age, of good address, who can approach lawyers as the representative of a large corporation, and who has several hours daily during the day outside of a lawyer's office, can find an opportunity to make the acquaintance of attorneys and receive a very fair compensation by addressing X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times.

Hotels.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE.
42d Street, Entrance 9 West.
NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.
Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

Dry Goods.

VERY SPECIAL OFFERINGS TO-DAY IN Gloves, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Real Shell, Lavalliere Corsets. JAMMES, 906 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHRISTOPHER Augustine Hughes, Johanna Welsh, if living, last heard of in Boston, Massachusetts, or if she be dead, her descendants, heirs at law, and next of kin, if she has left any living; Ellen Picket, if living, last heard of in Ireland, Kingdom of Great Britain, or if she be dead, her descendants, heirs at law, and next of kin, if she has left any living; William Picket, if living, last heard of in New-York City, but believed to have been more recently in the Western part of the United States, or if he be dead, his descendants, heirs at law, and next of kin, if he has left any living, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles Boone of Sands Point, Queens County, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of July, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Catherine Matilda Morrison, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, New-York City, New-York.
mh9-law6wS

GEORGE MORGAN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA ROBBINS, Charles Morgan, Arthur R. Robert, formerly Arthur R. Morgan; Charles L. Robert, formerly Charles L. Morgan; Matthew Morgan, son of Charles Morgan, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Street and Amedée Depau Moran of the City of New-York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of October, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Morgan, late of the State of New-Jersey, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and [L. S.] county, at the City of New-York, the 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
OLIN, RIVES & MONTGOMERY, Attorneys for Petitioners, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City. f9-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMERSON RHODES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1895. EMERSON A. RHODES, ALEXANDER M. GUTHRIE, Executors of the estate of Emmerson Rhodes, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. j26law-8mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GILBERT OAKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 39 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the first day of March, 1895. THOMAS C. OAKLEY,
JOHN B. H. OAKLEY,
Executors.
WILLIAM A. CROWE, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau Street, New-York. mh 2-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE S. FLINT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1895. CHARLES W. GOULD, temporary Administrator, JOHN L. WILKIE, Atty for Administrator, No. 2 Wall St., New-York City.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELISABETH KAHL, Hertha Kahl, Wanda Lose, Lina Kirchner, Martha Kahl, Lina Duwe, Margaretha Drewes, all of full age; Lucy Muller, infant residing with Mr. Muller at No. 11 Odenberger Str., Berlin, Germany; Clara Muller, infant residing with Mr. Muller at No. 11 Odenberger Str., Berlin, Germany; Amalia Muller, infant residing with Mr. Ihm at 11 Konigsberger Str., Berlin, Germany; Martin Muller, infant residing with Mr. Sackbarth at 72-73 Park Str., Berlin, Germany; Elise Muller, residing with Mr. Kaufmann at 24 Mezer Str., Berlin, Germany, and Dorothea Amalia Mueller, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of Gustave Albert Hermann Mueller, generally called and known as Hermann Mueller, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Dorothea Amalia Mueller of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gustave Albert Hermann Mueller, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1894. CAROLINE Y. GREEN, Executrix; FREDERICK V. GREEN, Executor. s22-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JAUNCEY, otherwise known as William H. Jauncey, late of Billere, Canton of Lescar, Basses Pyrenees, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1894. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York City. s29-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. OGRIN, late of the City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the seventh day of March, 1895. ANTONIO C. GONZALEZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVELINA MAGN HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of March, 1895. GEORGE W. HARRIS, Executor; ELLEN C. HARRIS, Executrix. OLIN, RIVES & MONTGOMERY, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City. mh9-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. SILBERHORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Bailey & Sullivan, No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1894. JOHN J. SILBERHORN, GEORGE W. SILBERHORN, Executors; MARY C. OFFINGER, Executrix. BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Executors, 122 Bowery, New-York City. s29-law6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS JAEGG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1894. GUSTAV JAEGG, Administrator. ISAAC FROMME, Attorney for the Administrator, 256 Broadway, New-York City. s15-law6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA KOESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Isaac Fromme, 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1894. HERMAN RICHTBERG, Executor. ISAAC FROMME, Attorney for the Executor, 256 Broadway, New-York City. s22-law6mS

GREEN, GARRET E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Arthur S. Tompkins, Surrogate of the County of Rockland, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Garret E. Green, late of Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the foot of Jane Street, North River, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1894. CAROLINE Y. GREEN, Executrix; FREDERICK V. GREEN, Executor. s22-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA F. DALTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of March next.—Dated New-York, the twelfth day of September, 1894. CASIMIR and ELLEN FAY, Administrators. ISAAC FROMME, Attorney for the Administrators, 256 Broadway, New-York City. s15-law6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 70 and 71 West Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1894. HENRY L. FREELAND, Executor. o13-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. HARBECK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Islip, Suffolk County, New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of September, 1894. CHARLES T. HARBECK, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors. s8-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE TORIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 866 Broadway, in the Village of Saratoga Springs, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the 3d day of January, 1895. J. H. MORRIS, Administrator. ja5-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of March, 1895. J. LANGDON WARD, Executor. mh9-law6mS

Boarders Wanted.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING their house would dispose of two handsomely-furnished floors; private table; central location. KING, Box 276 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Gentlemen; handsomely furnished second floor rooms, en suite or separate; private bath; breakfast.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St., Sunday 8 o'clock.—The world-renowned Silver Lake Quartette will be present and sing. Address by Rev. C. H. Mead; subject—"Wanted—A Man." Solos by Miss Park, Miss Noakes, and Mr. Smyth.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

A. A. HOPKINS, POWERFUL ORATOR; REV. Henry Mead, and Silver Lake Quartette, finest male quartette in the world, with characteristic songs, at the "Blue Button" Temperance Meeting, next Wednesday evening, 7:30, at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av. Everybody invited. Silver collection to defray expense of meeting.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the third sermon in the course on "The Religion of Jesus"; subject—"How Far Do the Creeds of Christendom Embody the Teaching of Jesus?" Even-song at 8 P. M.; a one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. Seats free.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Intelligent Obedience;" 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "Saul Among the Prophets"; Wednesday evening, lecture by the pastor at 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Culture and Character." Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET-EIGHTH AVENUE Methodist.—John A. E. Wilson, D. D. World-renowned Silver Lake Quartette, 10:30; 7:30, short sermons. A Sabbath home for strangers, where all are always welcome. Come early.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
East Fourteenth Street and Irving Place.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERN'N AT 4 O'CLOCK.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev

COAL CARRIERS OF OHIO

The Railroad Men to Complete a Plan for Union To-day.

MINE OWNERS AWAITING THEIR ACTION

To Raise the Price of Bituminous Coal and Stop Rate Cutting—One Agency to Handle the Product.

The presidents, general managers, and other officers of railroad companies engaged in the bituminous coal carrying trade in Ohio will resume at 10 o'clock this morning the meeting which was adjourned on Thursday. They will meet in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association at 143 Liberty Street, and will complete the plan for uniting the various interests concerned in the bituminous coal carrying trade.

It is expected by the railroad officers that the plan to be adopted will insure to the miners a better return for their labor, and to the owners of mines and to the railroads which carry their products to market much larger returns on the capital invested, and the services rendered.

The railroads represented at this conference are the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Toledo and Ohio Central, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, Columbus, Sandusky, and Hocking, and Toledo, Walhonding and Ohio. These companies have organized an association called the Ohio Coal Traffic Association. It is this organization that will resume its session this morning.

An officer of one of the Western railroads said yesterday:

Miners, owners of mines, and coal-carrying railroads are all interested alike, and for the first time in many years are working together for a common result.

The total output of bituminous coal in Ohio is about 7,500,000 tons, which is distributed through the West and Northwest by land and water, the principle carriers being the Hocking Valley Railroad, which carries in the neighborhood of 2,500,000 tons; the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad, which between them carry about as much more.

Heretofore this freat industry has been in many hands. There has been the sharpest competition among mine owners, and the coal-carrying railroads have also done much cutting of rates. The results have been demoralizing all around. Miners have received less than fair wages; mine owners have been obliged to accept little or no return on their capital, and the railroads have carried the freight for little more than actual cost, and sometimes for less than cost.

It is now proposed to have the entire product handled through one general selling agency. The railroads will establish and maintain fair rates for carrying the coal; the mine owners or mine operators, being bound to sell through one general agency, will be relieved from the temptation or opportunity to sell for less than established tariff rates.

There will be an advance in prices that will affect the Ohio markets, and those of various Western and Northwestern States, including the Northwest lake region. People have been getting coal for less than a fair cost, in fact for little more than the cost of mining and transportation.

The arrangement will not affect New-York markets, as their coal does not come east of Ohio

The pressure for the change came from all interested sources—officers of railroads, mine owners, and miners. The mine owners will hold a meeting in Cleveland at the close of the present New-York meeting, which is purely a railroad meeting.

The advance in price that will result from this movement is estimated at an average of 40 cents a ton. The coal is sold largely to railroads and to manufacturing establishments in the West and Northwest. Not more than one-tenth of the output is used for domestic purposes. The railroad companies that have been buying the coal for less than cost state that they would prefer to pay better prices, because the prevailing demoralization of the trade has seriously affected their own traffic.

Railroad owners and officers of the railroads concerned, looking at the matter from a railroad standpoint, are insisting that this business must be done at a fair profit, and are practically unanimous in declaring that they will decline contracts in which there is no profit, and that injurious rate-cutting must cease.

Cutting rates is done as a rule by operating officers who have no proprietary interests in the roads they operate. This rate-cutting has caused great trouble in all parts of the United States. It is now the feeling among the Ohio coal roads that the efficiency of a railroad manager should not be judged by the gross business he is able to do, but by the net returns he can show at the end of the year. There will be no more business done by Ohio railroads merely for the sake of giving the officers the fun of taking business away from the other fellows.

The laboring men employed by coal companies and other corporations are beginning to recognize that their prosperity depends on the prosperity of their employers. They see that, where the employer is doing business at cost or below cost, he cannot pay fair wages to his men. They are also beginning to see that fair prices cannot in many cases be obtained without a combination of interests.

There are some local strikes now in progress among Pennsylvania coal miners, and the strikers seem to be receiving much sympathy. It appears that the Pennsylvania mine operators did not keep the agreement of 1894 with the men, and the men are now demanding a restoration to the rates agreed upon, which are from 10 to 20 cents per ton above what has been paid lately. Much of the trouble and low prices in Ohio can be traced to this state of affairs in Pennsylvania.

When the members of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association have completed their work as to the rates at which coal shall be carried, they will make their recommendations to the mine owners as to the form of the organization to be adopted by them. The Ohio mine owners have already perfected their organizations along the lines of each of the coal-carrying railroads, and it only remains for them to take the final step of embracing all the organizations in one general organization.

The mine owners have already asked for the recommendations of the railroads as to many of the points involved, and they will meet in Cleveland to act on the recommendations as soon as they are presented to them. The rules and penalties of the mine owners' organization will be of a stringent character, and will prevent the selling of coal below cost.

This movement has been under way for some time, and much has been accomplished. Heretofore, there have been not less than forty coal operators along the line of the Hocking Valley Railroad independently and in competition; now they are all united in a single organization, and will act as one man. On the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Toledo and Ohio Central, and the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling lines, the mine operators' organizations are equally compact.

The following table shows the receipts of the coal-carrying roads of Ohio for January and February combined, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

		Increase.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo	$383,338	$25,557
Toledo and Ohio Central	202,546	44,143
Kanawha and Michigan	55,002	8,352
Wheeling and Lake Erie	190,433	14,599
Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling	162,307	30,326
Ohio Southern	127,745	17,687
Lake Erie and Western	533,493	65,310
Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago	405,851	56,160

The adjournment of the meeting of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association over Friday was taken partly in order that President W. E. Guerin of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad might be present at the third session.

COMING EVENTS.

—Dean Abbott, New-York University Law School, lecture on "Sociology and Law," Academy of Medicine, this evening.

—Dr. Wallace Wood's lecture on "Man and Woman in Art," University of the City of New-York, to-day, 11 A. M.

—Litho-Artists' annual ball for Sick Benefit Fund, Teutonia Assembly Rooms, East Sixteenth Street, to-night.

—Col. A. S. Bacon's free lecture on Napoleon Bonaparte, Cooper Union, to-night.

—Costume exhibition for charity, Madison Square Garden, this evening.

Charge Against Crosby Dismissed.

Charles Crosby, a reporter, was yesterday arrested on a charge made by Mrs. Mary White, Sadie Martinot's mother, who charged that he had stolen $5,000 worth of Sadie Martinot's costumes. The case was heard by Police Justice Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court, who dismissed the charge.

The Purest and the Strongest

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING

Repeal of the Public School Vaccination Law Opposed—Criticisms by Dr. Montague Leverson.

The State Board of Health met in the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning. The members present were Dr. F. O. Donohue, the President; Dr. Cyrus Edson, Dr. Daniel Lewis; Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. M. M. Adams, State Engineer C. W. Adams, Dr. K. A. C. Jones, and Dr. J. F. Barnes.

Among the reports heard by the board was one by F. C. Curtis on the inspection of oysters. The board has received several complaints about Long Island oyster beds, and Mr. Curtis was asked to report on the alleged infection of the bivalves by sewage. The board recommended that no oysters be fattened in a locality where infection could occur.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature not to repeal the law requiring the vaccination of public school children. Dr. Doty and Dr. Edson were appointed a committee to supply the Legislature with data on the subject.

Dr. Donohue called attention to the fact that there is no money for the board to carry out the provisions of the law in regard to the inspection of cattle. Of the 2,500,000 cattle in the State, he said, fully 6 per cent. are diseased. The board resolved to ask the Legislature for $50,000 to carry on the inspection of cattle, but later the resolution was rescinded, and it was decided to appoint a committee to see how generous the Legislature may be inclined to be.

Dr. Montague Leverson of Brooklyn was heard in the afternoon in behalf of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society. He cited the great increase of infantile tuberculosis as evidence that that disease was frequently conveyed by the bovine virus, and he cited Dr. Cyrus Edson, who was not in the room at the time, as his authority that such a thing was possible.

Dr. Leverson was subject to constant cross-examination by the doctors, and he acknowledged that his experience extended to only one or two cases of smallpox. He admitted that the low death rate in Leicester, England, where vaccination is not compulsory, was due principally to improved sanitation. He said he had no respect for the concensus of medical opinion when that opinion was official. His main argument against vaccination was that the law had no more right to force what he considered a poison into a man's blood, even for the safety of the body politic, than it had to inflict a creed upon his mind. He denied that the extinction of smallpox in this city was due to vaccination.

Dr. Doty denied a statement made by Dr. Leverson that he (Dr. Doty) had refused to accept a certificate of death caused by vaccination, and that he had said death from such a cause was impossible. That death, he said, was one in over a million, and he had known people to die from a pin scratch. Dr. Doty characterized Dr. Leverson's conduct in not notifying the Health Department when he found some virus to be infected as little short of criminal.

SPEED OF BROOKLYN TROLLEY CARS

Results of Additional Tests by Special Inspector Franklin.

Special Inspector Charles F. Franklin, whose duty it is to test the speed of the trolley cars in Brooklyn, made his second report to Mayor Schieren yesterday.

He discovered thirteen cars running at from 13 to 20 miles an hour on Wednesday, and on Thursday 20 out of the 24 cars tested were exceeding the ten-mile limit. His report for Thursday, submitted yesterday, is as follows:

Car 504, Court Street line, Schermerhorn and Livingston Streets, 12½ miles.
Car 500, Court Street line, Schermerhorn and Livingston Streets, 12½ miles.
Car 61, Fifth Avenue line, Court Street to Clinton Street, 11½ miles.
Car 3,323, Cross-town line, Court Street to Clinton Street, 9⅝ miles.
Car 123, Bergen Street line, Clinton Street to Court Street, 14 2-7 miles.
Car 2,108, Cross-town line, Henry Street to Clinton Street, 13 1-3 miles.
Car 315, Smith Street line, Atlantic Avenue to Pacific Street, 12 miles.
Car 40, Bergen Street line, Boerum Place to Smith Street, 10 10-11 miles.
Car 448, Sackett Street line, Boerum Place to Smith Street, 9¾ miles.
Car 42, Bergen Street line, Smith Street to Boerum Place, 10 10-11 miles.
Car 156, Fulton Street line, Carlton Avenue to Adelphi Street, 17 miles.
Car 167, Fulton Street line, Washington to Waverly Avenue, 17 miles.
Car 100, Fulton Street line, Irving Place to Classon Avenue, 17 miles.
Car 107, Fulton Street line, Classon Avenue to Irving Place, 12 1-3 miles.
Car 100, Franklin Avenue line, Fulton Street to Lefferts Place, 7½ miles.
Car 47, Franklin Avenue line, Brevoort Place to Fulton Street, 9 miles.
Car 108, Fulton Street line, Arlington Place to Bedford Avenue, 13 1-3 miles.
Car 131, Fulton Street line, Nostrand Avenue to Arlington Place, 13 1-3 miles.
Car 3,928, Tompkins Avenue line, New-York Avenue to Nostrand Avenue, 15 miles.
Car 2,905, Tompkins Avenue line, Verona Place to New-York Avenue, 15 miles.
Car 2,932, Tompkins Avenue line, Gwinnett Street to Middleton Street, 13 1-3 miles.
Car 3,319, Meeker Avenue line, Havemeyer Street to Roebling Street, 24 miles.
Car 2,341, Newtown line, Havemeyer Street to Roebling Street, 15⅝ miles.
Car 4,117, Newtown line, Roebling Street to Havemeyer Street, 13 1-3 miles.

Mayor Schieren will at once, through the Corporation Counsel, begin the prosecution of the motormen who have violated the ten-mile-limit ordinance.

A Partnership Dispute Settled.

Proceedings were recently brought by Max Altmayer on behalf of Mrs. Dora Schwarz for the appointment of a receiver for the manufacturing firm of D. Schwarz & Co. of 46 University Place, on account of disagreement between the partners, Mrs. Dora Schwarz and Moritz Salinger.

Mr. Altmayer said yesterday that the proceedings had been discontinued, and that Mr. Salinger has agreed to take the assets, assume the liabilities of the firm, and release Mrs. Schwarz from liability. The assets are about $3,500, and the liabilities $2,200.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Speaker Hamilton Fish is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia is at the Marlborough.

—Charles Theodore Russell, Jr., of Boston is at the Hoffman House.

—State Senators Henry J. Coggeshall and F. D. Kilburn are at the Metropole.

—President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado and John F. Andrew of Boston are at the Holland.

—Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, Senator William B. Bate of Tennessee, ex-Senator Thomas C. Power of Montana, Representatives J. H. Walker of Massachusetts and Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, and Gen. A. B. Nettleton of Minnesota are at the Fifth Avenue.

THE BILLS WERE RAISED

New-Jersey Paid Too Much for Supplies Furnished.

SUPERINTENDENT FORD'S FREE WINE

Expensive Furniture Discarded and Cheaper Articles Substituted—Investigation of Capitol Expenditures.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—The investigation of the transactions of Bernard J. Ford as Superintendent of the Capitol was continued to-day, and was fruitful of sensational results.

Samuel Dickinson, a druggist of Trenton, testified that he once, at Ford's request, bought goods for $433 from McKesson & Robbins and raised the bill to $735.55. He thought this but a fair profit. He thought he had furnished Ford and his friends $100 worth of champagne and cigars without charge.

Asher Lambert, a carpenter, testified that a bill for lumber furnished by Samuel Heath of Trenton, in 1891, was raised $75 by direction of Ford. Three thousand feet of lumber that never reached the State House were charged for. Lambert was informed that the $75 was needed for political purposes. Heath's bookkeeper changed the bill.

Heath was sworn. His office books were produced, and from them Counselor Corbin proved that less lumber was furnished to the State than appeared in the bills. It was found upon comparison that the accounts kept in the Heath books did not agree at all with his bills as rendered to the State. But he said it was a mystery to him.

It was shown that $123,900 had been expended for furniture alone. In five years the Capitol had been stripped from cellar to garret and new furniture put in. Some of the rooms have been furnished twice in five years. Expensive walnut furniture has been taken away and cheap oak stock furniture substituted for it.

Of the sum spent for this furniture the firm of John Mullins & Co. of Jersey City received about $48,000. John Mullins testified that some of the firm's account books were mutilated on election night in 1893. His partner, Mr. Moriarty, has full charge of the books. Partner Moriarty is now at Port Edward, taking his first vacation in two years. The witness had heard him say lately that perhaps he would go to Canada.

Eugene Murphy, who was a bookkeeper for Mullins & Co. for several years, and until the day after election in 1893, testified that the goods shipped to the State House were entered on the ledgers without the prices. The firm had no other customer whose orders appeared on the books without the prices. As one of the bookkeepers he was instructed to add up the daily sales, omitting, of course, the sales to the State, the figures of which were not on the books. Private marks of Mullins & Co. were interpreted by the witness. He found several in the books, and stated that they represented the cost of goods. According to this evidence, Mullins & Co. got a profit of 100 per cent. on all goods sold the State. Superintendent Ford used to come to the store and go up stairs with Mr. Mullins or Mr. Moriarty. They used to be together sometimes a couples of hours, sometimes a whole half day. When they came down the sales and prices to be charged the State were fixed up. Witness testified that John Mullins received numerous telegrams in 1893, from Superintendent Ford. Upon the receipt of one of them, Mullins asked the witness to hurry up with a bill, saying: "Barney is getting impatient, and wants his divvy."

The witness said that Partner Moriarty directed him, while he was making out a bill against the State, to insert the amount of a dining room set sent to ex-Senator Michael Barrett of Newark. To the best of his recollection the Barrett bill was paid by the State.

Ex-Assemblyman Frank McDermit stated that Barrett received nothing from Mullins & Co. except an office desk and six office chairs, which were sent to him by the firm in part payment for legal services rendered.

The witness, by reference to the books, showed that an expensive roll-top desk and chair had been sent to the residence of Leon Abbett, Jr., while he was private secretary to his father, Gov. Abbett. The bill for the desk and chair went to the State and was paid. This transaction, Mr. Mullins admitted. He said Gov. Abbett ordered the things and was aware that the State was going to pay for them.

Still another reference to the books showed that a chair had been sent to H. M. Negus of Red Bank and charged to the State.

Being given permission to make a statement, Mr. Mullins said that ex-Senator Barrett had performed some legal services for him free of charge and that he had rendered Barrett no bill therefor for the desk and chairs. If Barrett's goods had been charged to the State he never knew about it.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chicago, March 8.—Policemen Joseph Carney and Patrick Finley of the Maxwell Street Station were shot by highwaymen whom they were trying to arrest at 3:05 o'clock this morning, at Fourteenth and Canal Streets. Willie O'Keefe and Paul Linse, two of the highwaymen, were arrested. The policemen's injuries are not serious.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 8.—George H. Church and Albert H. Kent have begun action against the Minneapolis Stockyards and Packing Company to recover $126,116 alleged to be due on a note of $300,000 made by the defendant in favor of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. of New-York.

Kingston, N. Y., March 8.—John Dimmock, a young man of Roxbury, Delaware County, tried to kill himself by swallowing laudanum last night because Miss Mary Van Valkenburgh jilted him on the day set for their wedding and eloped with another man. He will recover.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 8.—The Park Board, at a special meeting to-day, decided to offer Loring Park, in this city, to the State, to be used for a Capitol site. Loring Park is in the centre of the city and comprises forty acres, and is estimated to be worth $2,000,000.

Sacramento, Cal., March 8.—The Woman Suffrage bill was defeated in the Senate this afternoon.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Lockport, N. Y., March 8.—The buildings of the Field Force Pump Company were burned to the ground early this morning. The loss is $25,000 and the insurance about $12,000. About $3,000 worth of new machinery was put into the buildings yesterday. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

Carlisle, Penn., March 8.—The large paper mills belonging to W. A. & A. F. Mullin at Mount Holly, together with paper and machinery, were totally destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

LECTURE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Address by President Raymond of Union College Before the Patria Club—The Study of Sociology.

President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College gave an interesting address before the Patria Club at Sherry's last night, on "Higher Education as Related to National Life."

The object of his address was to show what the higher education in colleges has to do with commercial, governmental, and sociological life.

Commerce, he pointed out, developed the life of the nations of antiquity, as it has the life of the great nations of to-day. Behind the commercial food, he said, was the intellectual, for the college antedated commercial development.

In governmental life, he said, a few thoughtful and educated men are really the great leaders, in spite of the fact that the governing powers are in the hands of the people.

He deplored the fact that in great communities like New-York a man whose personality rather than his great intellect gave him control of great masses of people should be a leader, but he urged that if a man by his personality could sway the people he should be an educated man.

"If one man is to be a leader," he said, "is it not better to have a Parkhurst than a Croker?

He also referred to the disturbed condition of the country in certain sections and claimed that while the Anarchists and Socialists have hold of a good idea in claiming that all men are equal they do not use it in the right way, and before they can do so intelligently they must be educated. One of the most hopeful signs in this direction, he said, is that some colleges now make a specialty of the study of sociology.

After the lecture there was a business meeting of the club, at which it was resolved to give gold medals, valued at $25 each, to the principals of the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, and the American Female Guardian Society to be given as prizes for the greatest excellence in singing national hymns and in the use of civic exercises. An informal collation was served after the meeting.

Among those present were Col. and Mrs. C. H. Denison, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Noyes, William Ives Washburn, Ellis H. Roberts, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. De Puy, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Coffin, Prof. and Mrs. E. H. Cook, Col. and Mrs. A. G. Mills, C. C. Shayne, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hitchcock, Prof. Norman Fox, Mary Cowe Dickinson, Walter S. Logan, Mrs. T. E. Tarnsley, Robert Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft.

WILLIAM C. CROLIUS RELEASED ON PAROLE

The Broker Charged with Forcibly Entering an Office Not His Own.

William C. Crolius, a stock broker, twenty-nine years old, of Mount Hope, N. Y., was paroled by Justice Grady, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to appear for examination, on a charge of "forcibly entering the possession of another." The complainant was William K. Aston, of 613 Fifth Avenue, who owns the building at 45 and 47 Exchange Place.

Mr. Crolius occupies an office on the second floor of the building.

Acording to the story told by Janitor Isaac C. Johnson, Mr. Crolius tried the door of the old office of Eugene Kelly & Co., which is on the first floor, about 8 o'clock Thursday evening. Johnson says he warned Mr. Crolius that he had no right there, and the broker went down stairs to Richter's café.

When next Johnson made his rounds of the building, he found Mr. Crolius inside the office, the door of which he says he saw Mr. Crolius try to open with a screwdriver, an iron bar, and a hatchet.

Johnson could not say how Mr. Crolius got into Eugene Kelly & Co.'s old office, and Mr. Crolius would not tell. Johnson thinks he must have either climbed through a transom, or reached the office by the old fire escape.

Johnson says he saw Mr. Crolius throw chairs out of the office window. He called a policeman, but the latter refused to arrest Mr. Crolius, unless the janitor made a complaint.

Mr. Aston was summoned by telegraph. He ordered Mr. Crolius out of the office, which was in confusion, he says.

Mr. Crolius declined to withdraw. "I have a lease of this office," he said, "and nobody can get me out."

Mr. Crolius was then arrested. He declined to make a statement in court, but pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Aston denies that Mr. Crolius had any right to the office.

CHANGES THE NEW SHIPS WILL INVOLVE

Only Twin-Screws for International Navigation Company's Main Line.

Important changes in the operation of the vessels of the International Navigation Company, which controls the American and Red Star Steamship Lines, will take place when the new vessels, the St. Louis and St. Paul, are put in service.

The St. Louis, which is the first of the pair to be completed, is expected to make her maiden trip early in June. The St. Paul will follow her consort in September. When the St. Paul goes upon the line, the twin-screw steamships Southwark and Kensington, which now ply between Philadelphia and Liverpool, will be transferred to the Antwerp service of the Red Star Line. These two vessels, with the Friesland, Westernland, and Noordland, will then form the Red Star fleet which will ply between this port and Antwerp.

The Red Star steamships Waesland, Rhynland, and Belgenland, now in the New-York and Antwerp service, will be put on the Philadelphia line to Liverpool, in place of the Southwark and Kensington. The old American Line vessels Berlin and Chester, now in the New-York and Southampton trade, will also be sent to Philadelphia to ply between that port and Antwerp.

That will leave on the New-York and Southampton service the superb twin-screw steamships New-York and Paris and the two later additions to the line, the St. Louis and St. Paul. The latter will make Antwerp a port of call. When the changes have been made the company will, therefore, operate only twin-screw steamships on its main line between New-York and Southampton.

To Bring Back a Criminal.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 8.—Prosecutor Marsh and Chief of Police Tenney of this city started to-day for Cincinnati to bring back Sylvester J. Kiernan, the defaulting fire insurance agent who swindled insurance companies in New-York and Connecticut out of many thousands of dollars, and who was captured in Galveston, Texas, by Pinkerton detectives. His captors will bring him to Cincinnati.

The Union County Grand Jury has found seven indictments against Kiernan, two being for forgery.

Discharged Twenty-Eight Sweepers.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring discharged twenty-eight street sweepers yesterday. To ex-Deputy Commissioner Ryan, who called to ask about having some men appointed, the Colonel said he could appoint no Tammany men.

Rugged people are apt to sneer at a light overcoat as a "softy's" garment; but the way to keep rugged is to look out for your health.

The chief virtue of a handsome overcoat is: you'll wear it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—George D. Eldridge, the Third Vice President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Association, and well known as a writer on insurance topics, emphatically denied the rumor yesterday that he ever had an intention of severing his connection with the association on April 1. Mr. Eldridge is in good health and is in his office every day. The officers of the association have no idea who is responsible for the rumor.

—A lecture on children's games and songs will be given by Henry Krehbiel, in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to-day, at 2:30. Music illustrative of the lecture will be given by Miss Van. The lecture is under the auspices of the Kindergarten Union of New-York and vicinity.

—The exhibition of the works of Edwin A. Abbey and Jean François Raffaelli at the American Art Galleries, on Madison Square, closes on March 17. The public should see how beautifully Mr. Abbey tells the story, on canvas, of the "Quest of the Holy Grail." The galleries are open daily and Sunday, from 2 to 6 P. M.

—Controller Fitch sold at public auction yesterday the five-year lease of the old Harlem Market Square, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Sylvan Place, to its present holders, Bryan G. Hughes, at a yearly rental of $8,325.

—Rescue Mission workers and friends of Rescue Missions of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity are invited to a grand rally in the chapel of the Industrial Christian Alliance, at 170 Bleecker Street, this evening, from 8 to 12 o'clock.

—The second of the special half-hour Lenten services was held in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday. A large congregation, consisting mainly of boys and young men, listened to a most interesting talk by the rector, the Rev. W. M. Geer.

—The Exhibition of Patents and Inventions will be opened to-night at the Grand Central Palace. There will be many wonderful inventions on exhibition, among which are devices for preventing collisions.

—Edward O'Neill, fifty-eight years old, of 512 West Fifty-fifth Street, was taken suddenly ill yesterday while in a store at 794 Eleventh Avenue, and died before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon.

—Second Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson of Washington is in the city. He called on Postmaster Dayton yesterday, and discussed the routine work of the department.

—Todd B. Hall, chief of the detective force of Baltimore, will address the young men at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, to-morrow at 4 P. M.

Brooklyn.

—Waldorf H. Owens, the young divinity student, arrested for stealing the watches of fellow-students of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty before Judge Moore in the County Court of Sessions yesterday to three indictments charging him with larceny. He will be sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

—Christopher Hademeyer, fifty-four years old, of 221 Troutman Street, was found dead in an ice wagon, at Star Street and Knickerbocker Avenue, yesterday. Death was due to exposure.

—Henry Ward Beecher died eight years ago yesterday. Mrs. Beecher desired to observe the anniversary by going to Greenwood, but she did not feel strong enough to venture out.

—The repairs on the Brooklyn City Hall, made necessary by the recent fire, have cost, to date, $4,704.

Long Island.

—The Whitestone Club, composed of prominent business men, has decided to build.

—While flying a kite at Inwood, Anson Hicks, eight years old, ran into a moving cart. One of his legs caught in a wheel, and the boy was whirled around several times before the driver saw him. His leg was badly fractured and the flesh torn.

—It is probable that the bodies of the victims of the wreck of the schooner Louis V. Place, off Patchogue, will be exhumed in order to determine if that of the vessel's cook, Charles Morrison, is one of them. He is said to have carried insurance on his life.

Yonkers.

—An enjoyable invitation concert was given last evening at the Park Hill Country Clubhouse, which was followed by a reception. The programme was divided into fourteen numbers, and among those who took part were Miss J. A. Jennings, Miss Helen P. Sherman, G. E. Devall, J. S. Brown B. F. Miller, F. L. Norris, W. M. Hamilton, Dr. J. J. Quigley, and Edwin Star Belknap, the latter in readings. There was a large attendance, and it was successful.

—The fifth of the Winter entertainments was enjoyed by a fine audience on Thursday evening in the Viewville Reading Room. A programme of vocal and instrumental music, and readings and recitations was carried out. The next entertainment in the course will be on March 28.

—In the suit of Dennis Murphy against the City of Yonkers for balance due on his contract for laying the Lake Avenue sewer and for extra work the jury awarded him $1,617.23.

—Mrs. Margaret Lynch is about to build a dwelling at 66 Ravine Avenue, three stories, 21 by 40 feet in dimensions, for which she has just been granted a permit.

—Treasurer Jacob Read of the Water Commission reports having received $29,-724.54, and paid out $5,968.79, leaving a balance on hand March 25, $23,755.75.

—At a meeting of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club on Thursday evening, J. Howard Clapp was elected Treasurer and Dr. Nathan A. Warren Fleet Surgeon.

—At the 4 o'clock meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday afternoon, William Gant will address the meeting on "The Young Man."

—The Rev. Y. K. Yen preached in St. Paul's Church last evening. He is a Chinaman, and the rector of the Church of Our Saviour in Hong Kew.

—The Royal Arcanum Council gave an enjoyable entertainment last evening to the members and friends in Odd Fellows' Hall.

—The Coroner's jury in the case of Samuel Clapp was that he was accidentally killed by falling upon a circular saw.

—Kenneth Mackay has been granted a permit for a frame building, three stories in height, at 57 Poplar Street.

Westchester County.

—The funeral of Matthias Banta, for many years Supervisor of the town of Mamaroneck, took place at his late residence, Mount Pleasant Street, yesterday, and the interment was at Hackensack, N. J. Mr. Banta was the attorney for the Broadway Savings Institution and Vice President of the Mamaroneck Savings Bank. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

—The railroad station and Post Office at Chauncey, on the New-York and Putnam Railroad, was robbed yesterday morning of about $150.

Keep up that Rasping Cough at the peril of breaking down your Lungs and Throat. Rather let the afflicted immediately resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which cures all Coughs and Colds, and ameliorates all Lung Complaints and Throat-ills.—Advertisement.

32 PAGES READ 32 PAGES

THE TIMES

TO-MORROW

And be convinced that it is The Best Sunday Paper in the Metropolis. It will contain the news from all the world. Features in drama and music. Latest work of author and artist. Information for all the devotees of sports. Facts for the banker and merchant. Comments on current affairs. Society in Lenten season. Every department full as usual.

The Model West Side

and its Inhabitants. This is a two-page article about the section north of Fifty-ninth Street and west of Central Park. It is now a splendid new city that has sprung up within the limits of old New-York. The article in The Sunday Times will describe its growth and development, its natural advantages of location, its beautiful dwellings and fine streets, its clubs, its churches, and its social organization, as a model community of best citizenship. Every resident of the west side should read this article. It will interest you.

Gibraltar and Algiers

In this article a vivid impression of the charm of the impregnable fortress and the dazzling white city is given by that talented writer, Noah Brooks, with some comments on the military force of England, and the neatness, dramatic pose, and taste of the French.

For Our Hebrew Readers

The Times to-morrow will describe one of the most interesting events in Jewish annals of modern times. Every Israelite on this continent will find the article and illustrations of much historical value. It will commend itself to all who are proud of the achievements of Judaism in America.

A Model German Charity

Among the numerous eleemosynary institutions founded and maintained by Germans, there is none that stands higher than Isabella Heimath. This house, for the aged and sick of all creeds and nationalities, will be fully described in The Times to-morrow. Accompanying the historical sketch of this institute will be an illustration of the home, and some portraits of the men who sacrifice their time, labor, and wealth for its welfare.

The Domestic Question

This week's instalment of the discussion upon competent domestics will be of particular interest. A description and pictures will be given of the beautiful St. Christina Home, at Saratoga, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, to train girls for domestic service, and teach them the ethics of right living. Mrs. Trask also gives her views upon the question of domestic service.

In the World of Society

Besides the usual full report of the social life of New-York and its suburban towns, The Times will have an article on the Knickerbocker Bowling Club, and the scores made by the fashionable young ladies and gentlemen in their contest for a valuable and much-coveted silver trophy.

The Empire State's Seal

New-York has had five since Colonial days; a long search for the original; the first great seal was adopted in 1777, then came variations, which were all dropped in 1882.

Famous Bruton Church

One of the historical landmarks of Williamsburg, Va.; present structure built in 1715; prominent men who have been connected with the parish in the past; a handsome communion service.

Jersey's Normal School

It was decided in 1855 that teachers should be taught; Massachusetts system adopted; the course of study extends through three years of two terms each; students must serve the State.

32 PAGES

Reviews of the Newest Books

In this department, where The Times prints notices of new and important books with a promptness not approached by any other paper, will be found reviews of Moses Coit Tyler's "Three Men of Letters," in which an interesting account is given of Berkeley's celebrated visit to America in colonial times; of Joseph A. Willard's "Half a Century with Judges and Lawyers," a book of amusing legal anecdotes; of Chester Holcombe's book on "The Real Chinaman," a valuable addition to Chinese literature; of Churton Collins's collected Quarterly Review Essays; of the book by Mr. Balfour, the English statesman, on "The Foundations of Belief," and of some recent novels, including the one entitled "Gallia," by Menie Muriel Dowie, better known as "A Girl in the Karpathians," who has not written an audacious and even vicious piece of fiction.

Mountaineers in Sicily

Valley of Paradise and ancient monastery of San Martino, luxuriant plants of Conca d'Oro, enchanted experience of an American Alpinist in a journey from Porta Nuova to top of Monte Cuccio.

The Babies' Photographs

The babies who are to take part in the prize exhibit of photographs, April 4, 5, and 6, for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children, are attracting a growing interest. Pictures of little Edwin Gould, Jr., and other little lads and lassies from different parts of the country, who are to participate in the work for this unique charity, will be shown to-morrow.

"A Flower Federation" will be the leading article of the

Woman's Page

This will explain the workings of the new national plant, flower, and fruit guild, a simple scheme with vast results, really a national co-operative flower mission, in which every town and city should be interested.

Jamaica's New Schools

This will show how Jamaica, with a normal school and three new public school buildings, bids fair to become the educational centre of Long Island. All interested in educational matters, and all residents of the Island should read this article.

"The Lady of the Pool"

will be continued in The Sunday Times. This third installment of Anthony Hope's story will be to maintain the interest excited by the previous chapters, published in The Times of Feb. 23 and March 2.

Chicago's Art Institute

One of the best equipped institutions in the country; popular interest in its work, its handsome new home on the lake shore; contains many valuable casts, exhibited at the World's Fair.

In the World of Art

is a column devoted to art news. It will tell of the new portrait of Mme. Calvé, painted by the famous French artist, Chartran; of an exhibition of Philip Gilbert Hamerton's favorite etchings; of how Phil May came to draw the humorous pictures that have caused his appointment on the staff of London Punch, and of many other events in artistic circles, interesting to everybody.

The Musical Department

will contain a review of the production of "Die Gotterdammerung" at the Metropolitan Opera House, and a discussion of some fundamental differences between German and Italian methods.

These are only a few of the Interesting Features The New-York Times will present to Its Readers To-morrow.

BUY IT AND READ IT.

32 PAGES FOR ONLY 5 CENTS

Saturday
March 9-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SPEAKER FISH EXPLAINS

Mr. Gerry Was Removed Strictly According to Rule.

A QUIET DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE

Tenement House Bills Reported Favorably—Bills Introduced and Passed—Buffalo's Grade Crossings.

ALBANY, March 8.—Speaker Fish this morning made an apology, if it may be so called, for his course in expelling from the floor of the House Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He began by saying that the Chair would call the attention of the Sergeant at Arms to the rule, to which the Chair's attention was called yesterday, and state for his information that it is his duty to keep off the floor of the House all gentlemen who are interested in legislation, whether good or bad, for the comfort of the members. "The Chair directs the Sergeant at Arms to enforce the rule during the session," he said.

Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader, said: "I am very sorry that the rule was not enforced during the whole of the session. Open lobbying has been done for bills on the floor all through the session, and I do not think it is right to commence to enforce the rules as we did yesterday."

Speaker Fish ended the matter by saying: "The Chair will state, for the information of the gentleman from New-York, that the Chair, in his long experience, has never seen the House so free from lobbyists as it has been this session. If the gentleman from New-York is frank, he will bear the statement out. The attention of the Chair having been drawn to the fact, it was the duty of the Chair to enforce the rules of the House, no matter whether the person affected was engaged in a good or a bad cause."

Subsequently, in conversation with the correspondent of The New-York Times, Speaker Fish said that no one regretted yesterday's occurrence more than he, but when his attention was called by a member of the Assembly to the fact that Mr. Gerry was lobbying, he had but one duty to perform. He was willing to give Mr. Gerry all the credit in the world for the noble work he had performed and was performing at his own expense and in the interest of society, but, at the same time, the Speaker of the House was morally and legally bound to enforce the rules, particularly when his attention was called to the fact that they were being violated.

The proceedings of the Legislature to-day were devoid of special interest. There was seldom a quorum in either house, and both adjourned early until Monday evening. The Senate had no quorum present. A number of bills were reported favorably. Among them were:

Senator O'Connor's Tenement-House Commission bill, providing for the appointment in New-York City of Sanitary Inspectors, prohibiting bakeries in tenements not fireproof, or the storage of hay, &c., in the same, and otherwise providing for the health and safety of tenements in New-York City.

Senator Owens's, dividing Brooklyn into new Aldermanic districts.

Senator O'Connor's Tenement-House Commission bill, authorizing the issue by New-York City of $3,000,000 bonds for public parks and playgrounds.

Senator Owens's, grading the Brooklyn Fire Department and fixing salaries.

Mr. La Fetra's, releasing real estate of the University of the City of New-York in the Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York City, from certain taxes.

Senator Kilburn's, relative to banking corporations, forbidding savings banks and banks of discount from doing business in the same building, (recommitted.)

Senator Raines's Blanket Ballot bill.

Senator Mullins's bill relative to judicial settlement of accounts of executors and administrators.

In general orders, the following bills were advanced to a third reading:

Senator Person's, legislating out of office the State Gas Meter Inspector, (Mr. Clinchy of New-York City,) and creating an Electric Inspector to be appointed by the Governor, at $5,000 yearly salary, with power to appoint four deputies.

Senator Person's, providing for training schools for teachers.

Senator Childs's, releasing from taxation the property of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Long Island City.

J. H. Clark's, authorizing the use of the automatic ballot cabinet.

On Senator Robertson's motion, the so-called "Goff" bill was taken from the Cities Committee and replaced on the calendar. Mr. Robertson said that those who had asked for a hearing had failed to appear, and he should urge the bill. The measure increases the powers of Recorder Goff of New-York City.

In the Assembly, the New-York City Tenement-House Commission bills, after they were reported by the Cities Committee, were progressed to third reading, on motion of Mr. O'Grady.

Among the bills reported favorably were:

Mr. Halpin's, prepared by the New-York City Board of Education, relative to the appointment, powers, and duties of School Trustees.

Mr. Hamilton's, amending the New-York City Rapid-Transit law, as suggested by the Rapid-Transit Commission.

Mr. Rockwell's, to prevent the burning of soft coal in Brooklyn factories.

Mr. Ainsworth's three New-York City Tenement-House Commission bills, one providing for open-air playgrounds in connection with schoolhouses in the City of New-York; a second, providing for the location, construction, and improvement of additional public parks in New-York City, and for the construction therein of schoolhouses, school playgrounds, and municipal baths; and a third, regulating the construction, supervision, and maintenance of tenement houses in New-York.

Mr. Lawson's, abolishing the New-York City Police Justices.

Mr. Wilds's, giving dispensaries in New-York City free water rates.

Mr. F. F. Schulz's, grading the Brooklyn firemen.

When the New-York City Police Magistrates bill was reported favorably from the Cities Committee Mr. Foley moved that the report be recommitted to the Cities Committee in order that a further hearing might be had upon the bill. Mr. Foley said that it was the desire of Justice Tainter of New-York to be heard upon the bill, but the committee had refused it. Messrs. O'Grady and Wray explained that the bill had been fully heard by the Cities Committee, which had been submitted briefs. The motion to send the report back was lost.

These bills were passed:

Senator O'Connor's, bringing foreign guarantee companies under the jurisdiction of the general law.

Mr. Houghton's, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn to cancel a contract.

Mr. Hamilton's, providing that clerks of the Fort Washington Park Commission be paid monthly.

Mr. Blake's, compelling railroads in cities of 200,000 inhabitants to heat cars in Winter.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. Wray, providing for the issuance by the Kings County Treasurer of bonds for the redemption of lands sold for taxes.

By Mr. Wilks, the James B. Brady New-York City Claim bill.

By Mr. Bell, authorizing the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of New-York City to change streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

By the Committee on Labor and Industries, a bill providing that in cities of 100,000 and over inhabitants, street railway employes shall do but ten hours' daily labor in eleven consecutive hours.

Senator O'Connor's bill providing for four, instead of five, judicial departments, in compliance with the new Constitution, was favorably reported to the Senate. The bill provides that the judicial districts shall be thus distributed: First department, First District; second department, Second District; third Department, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Districts; fourth department, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts. The General Terms are to be held at New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, and Rochester, and the Judges of the Appellate Division may fix other terms as necessity arises in the districts. Each appellate division is given a stenographer, and may appoint its own clerks and fix their salaries.

In the Assembly, Mr. Gerst's two Buffalo grade-crossing bills were reported favorably. One provides that all of the official acts of a majority of the Grade-Crossing Commissioners of the City of Buffalo, in adopting the general plan for the relief of the city from the present and prospective obstruction of the streets of the city by railroads crossing the same at grade are confirmed, and shall be held to be of full force and validity, and the said general plan shall be adjudged to have been legally adopted in any and all proceedings relating thereto or founded thereon.

The other bill amends Section 5 of Chapter 353 of the Laws of 1892, the Buffalo grade-crossing law, so as to read as follows: "If, at the end of sixty days from the time this act takes effect, any railroad company whose tracks cross any streets of said city at grade shall not have entered into a contract with the city for the purpose of performing a portion of the plans of the Grade-Crossing Commissioners, or shall not have notified the Commissioners to apply to the court for the appointment of Commissioners, as provided for by Section 4 of this act, then the said Grade-Crossing Commissioners may designate the proportion of the cost of the work to be paid by such company to carry out said plans, and may compel the payment thereof in whole or by installments, as they may require by writ of mandamus.

Senator Persons's bills, which are similar to the above two bills of Mr. Gerst, are set down for a final hearing before the Senate Railroad Committee for Tuesday afternoon.

Gov. Morton has signed Chapter 88, Assemblyman Halpin's New-York City School bill, authorizing the issue of $5,000,000 in bonds for additional school buildings and sites.

TALK OF A BANK COMBINATION

May Be Due to the Desire of the Recently Incorporated Standard to Get a Clearing Agent.

Word reached the financial district yesterday that the recent incorporation of the Standard National Bank, with a capital of $200,000, covered a plan to combine banking interests heretofore embodied in the Sherman and Federal Banks and interests now represented in the Eighth Avenue Bank. Walston H. Brown, President of the Eighth Avenue Bank, said that the only explanation of the use of the name of his bank in that connection was that he had been personally asked to assist in the organization of the Standard.

The Sherman and Federal Banks have ceased to do business, except in liquidation of their affairs.

It was thought among bankers that the proposed location of the Standard near Madison Square might naturally enlist the co-operation of those who put money into the Sherman Bank, if their experience had not discouraged them. No doubt many believe the neighborhood a good one for the purpose. Both the Sherman and Federal Banks, the latter at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, are probably beyond resuscitation for such a plan as that reported.

If anything were done, it would be by stockholders coming together individually.

The Eighth Avenue Bank has been hampered by its inability to obtain a clearing agent. It has a capital of $100,000 and a surplus paid in. The hope of those who wish to combine banking influence now only partially active in that section of the city is that a combination might overcome the reluctance of Clearing House banks to take care of checks for new institutions there. It is thought that a clearing agent might be obtained if an appeal for one might be urged by influences stronger than any single up-town bank is likely to command. Without a clearing agent, a bank's checks can be cashed only over its own counter, thus seriously restricting its convenience to depositors. Talk of a combination of interests is regarded by bankers as intended, for immediate purposes, to serve the Standard in its plans for arranging for a clearing agent. Should the success of the plans become conditional upon such a combination as that indicated, it could probably be made.

FRAU RUGE LECTURES ON ART

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE.

Illustrations of Paintings of the Italian Renaissance—A Benefit for Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake.

The lecture room of the Professional Woman's League was turned into an art museum yesterday afternoon.

Frau Clara Ruge, the Austrian lecturer, artist, writer, and teacher, was telling the league members about the "Golden Age of Art and the Renaissance of Italy" and giving photographic illustrations of some of the great paintings of that period. The members applauded the lecturer and gave her a vote of thanks.

One of the interesting things that Frau Ruge told her hearers was that in the middle of the fifteenth century Italian women were equally well educated with the men, and the most beautiful woman could not expect to retain her husband's affection without a liberal mental cultivation.

The league has made a permanent change in its day of meeting. Henceforth the literary afternoons will be on Wednesday, instead of Friday, and upon the first and third Wednesdays of the month only. The alternate Wednesday afternoons will be devoted to the course of papers the league is giving upon the drama.

At the next meeting, on March 20, Dr. R. Osgood Mason will read a paper entitled "Trilby, a Psychological Study." This will be a continuation of the recent discussion by the league of "Trilby."

A feature of the afternoon yesterday was the announcement by Mrs. Esther Hermann, who is a member of the league, as well as most other prominent organizations in New-York for women, that a festival musical entertainment is to be given at her house, 57 West Fifty-sixth Street, for the benfit of Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the ardent, hard-working advocate of woman suffrage, at 8 o'clock on the evening of March 28.

"Mrs. Blake," said Mrs. Hermann, "has done more for the freedom and larger progress of women than any one who could be mentioned, with but few exceptions, and without pay. Now, I think it is time that we did something for her."

The league members applauded this sentiment heartily, and showed their practical interest by beginning immediately to make arrangements for taking tickets, which will be sold at $1 each.

A Changeful Life Ended.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., March 8.—Horatio Wilbur, a respected citizen of East Livermore, died to-day. He was about eighty years old. He never moved from his birthplace, yet has resided in Massachusetts and Maine, the Counties of Oxford, Kennebec, and Androscoggin, and two towns, changes of boundary lines having been made by the Legislature.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Berri Pharmacy of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Sydney L. Taylor, Charles W. Griffith, and James R. Brennan of Brooklyn.

Union Rapid Beer Filter Company of New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—John J. O'Connell, R. E. Doherty, and Harry Ceutant of New-York City, Percy Thorpe of Jersey City, and Anthony Greff of Brooklyn.

The American Gum Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—George F. Eschbach and Allen R. Blount of New-York City, and John T. Pearson of Hackensack, N. J.

The A. D. Sharpe Company of Jamestown, to deal in wholesale and retail dry goods, carpets, and notions; capital, $50,000. Directors—George W. Pierce, Frederick J. Snowball, and Wilber A. Thompson of Jamestown.

Chautauqua Desk Company of Jamestown; capital, $25,000. Directors—William W. McDade, William H. Barrett, Luman N. Mosher of Jamestown, James McDade, and Thomas L. Kane of Kane.

The Clermont Ice Company of New-York City; capital, $4,500. Directors—Fred Diedrichs, Fred Schildwachter, William Koeper of New-York City.

The Berlin Machine Works of New-York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—William O. Gantz, Edgar W. Youmans, Jr., Henry R. Johnson and Albert V. Voorhees, Jr., of New-York City, and Louis D. Forbes of Beloit, Wis.

The Canajoharie Electric Light and Power Company, to manufacture electricity for Canajoharie and Palatine Bridge; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. J. Arkell and Bartlett Arkell of Canajoharie, and Austin L. McCrae of Gouverneur.

EXPERTS ON THE JURY

Chosen to Locate Responsibility for the Orchard Street Wreck.

MADE PERSONAL EXAMINATIONS OF IT

Cause of the Disaster Lack of Support for the Single Girder on Which Were Walls—Convictions Probable.

A jury, a majority of which was made up of expert builders, was impaneled yesterday by Coroner O'Meagher to investigate the collapse of William F. Lennon's tenements, at 153 Orchard Street, last week, in which four lives were lost.

The jury began by examining the fallen buildings with great care and thoroughness.

The courtroom was filled when Coroner O'Meagher opened the proceedings. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and McIntyre were on hand for the prosecution, and the defendants, William F. Lennon, Contractors Combes and Gleave and Building Inspector Timothy J. Ormsby were represented by Abraham Levy, Charles E. Le Barbier, and August P. Wagener.

Coroner Hoeber sat beside Coroner O'Meagher, but took no part in the proceedings.

A panel of twenty-six jurors, selected from a list of prominent builders, architects, and merchants, had been called, and from these were selected:

ERNEST FLAGG, architect, 253 West Forty-second Street.
JOSEPH N. EARLY, woodenware merchant, 13 Hudson Street.
HARRY McNALLY, builder, of the United Charities Building.
ERIC ROSSITER, architect, 152 West Fifty-seventh Street.
CLARENCE A. FULLERTON, architect, 64 Cedar Street.
WILLIAM P. O'CONNOR, broker, 8 East Twelfth Street.
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, builder, 13 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
EDWARD L. ANGEL, architect, 108 Fulton Street.
VINCENT P. TRAVERS, cordage, 107 Duane Street.

William H. Hume, an architect; Charles Baxter, and J. L. Hamilton, architects and builders, were called as expert witnesses.

Lawyer Wagener insisted that there should be twelve men on the jury, but he was overruled.

Superintendent Thomas J. Brady of the Building Department was an interested spectator. He will be called upon to tell what he knows about the plans and specifications of the collapsed building.

Deputy Coroner Philip F. O'Hanlon was the first witness examined. He merely testified as to the nature of the injuries sustained by the four men who were killed.

Policemen John Gilligan, W. Jennings, Charles S. Cotton, and John Hodge of the Eleventh Precinct told of the condition of the bodies when they were taken to the police station, but they did not know anything about the discovery of the bodies.

Coroner O'Meagher was disappointed at this, and ordered that Capt. Cortright be notified to send some policemen who were present at the ruins when the bodies were recovered.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre told the Coroner that he would like the jury to inspect the ruins personally, so that the members would have a clear idea of the accident. On his motion, Coroner O'Meagher adjourned the hearing until 11 A. M. Monday.

The jury went to the wrecked tenement, remaining nearly two hours.

Several jurors objected to going inside the walls. Mr. Early was the only one to ascend to the top story. The others contented themselves with an inspection of the cellar walls and the lower floors.

All seemed to agree that the collapse was due to criminal carelessness.

Juror Flagg declared that if the Building Department passed plans for the buildings as they were constructed, Superintendent Brady was guilty of gross dereliction of duty.

The principal cause of the disaster, all agreed, was the lack of piers under the iron girder which supported the walls over the first story. This girder bore the weight of two brick walls, each seventy feet high. There should have been piers under it to support it, but there was none. The tremendous weight of the walls was declared to have been too great for the girder, and when it broke the whole interior structure fell.

If the plans for the building did not call for piers, counsel for Mr. Flagg, the Building Department never should have passed them.

The mortar in the lower walls, it was believed, was of good quality, but the upper walls had evidently been laid during very cold weather. The mortar had been frozen, and had afterward thawed and was no better than mud. The bricks, too, were of fair quality on the lower floor, but on the fourth and fifth stories they were inferior, and were not properly laid. Instead of being dovetailed they were laid in vertical lines, so that a strain easily separated them.

Then, again, the wood used in the building was second hand. The foundations were made of various kinds of stone, and were known as "rubble" foundations.

"There is no law," he said, "against the use of inferior brick, second-hand wood, and 'rubble' foundations in the construction of new buildings, so that builders may erect houses of the flimsiest character without making themselves amenable. All this should be changed. Architects should be licensed, and every precaution should be taken against a repetition of the Orchard Street accident. We don't know the name of the architect who planned the collapsed buildings, nor will we know it until Superintendent Brady informs us.

"It is not thought that Superintendent Brady is to blame for the accident. It is believed that the plans and specifications called for the safeguards which were needed, and that Inspector Ormsby reported that the buildings were properly constructed, thereby deceiving Superintendent Brady. If we find this to be so Ormsby is guilty of misleading by some members, who claim that their names were annexed to the report without their sanction. The proposed "Greater Newark" is also likely to receive attention.

THE NOYES-DANA LIBEL CASE

Release of the Editor of The New-York Sun in His Own Recognizance.

United States Marshal John H. McCarty notified Charles A. Dana yesterday that a warrant had been issued on an indictment found against him in Washington for alleged libel on complaint of F. B. Noyes of that city.

Mr. Dana surrendered himself at the Marshal's office at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He then went before United States Commissioner Shields, accompanied by his counsel, Elihu Root and Franklin Bartlett, who asked for an examination.

Commissioner Shields set the examination down for March 16, and said: "I discharge Mr. Dana in his own recognizance to appear at that time."

W. M. Laffan, who was jointly indicted with Mr. Dana, is at present in Cuba. Mr. Root said that if there was anything left of the charge by the time Mr. Laffan returned he would put in an appearance.

Mrs. Hetty Green and the Mayor.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who called on Mayor Strong Thursday, made another appointment with the Mayor, and yesterday she sent a messenger to inquire whether it was for yesterday at 11 A. M. or Monday at 11 A. M. The Mayor sent back word that it was Monday. Mrs. Green said, when she was at the City Hall Thursday, that she would soon have a good story to give out.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—John Alexander Koones was appointed receiver yesterday in supplementary proceedings for the furniture manufacturing firm of Frank Rhoner & Co. of 438 and 440 East Twenty-third Street, on the application of George H. Reeves, a creditor. Deputy Sheriff Loub is still in possession of the factory, on the attachments obtained by several creditors last Saturday. Another attachment was obtained against the firm yesterday by S. B. Solomon for $1,016. The firm recently transferred the business to Mrs. Freda Rhoner by a chattel mortgage for $12,000. The firm does not own any real estate, but has a mortgage on real estate for $8,500, which is pledged to the Bowery Bank to secure a loan of $7,200. There are accounts due the firm of about $6,600.

—Deputy Register John Von Glahn was appointed receiver yesterday of the rents of James Duffy's row of twenty-five dwelling houses on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, which extend from Lexington Avenue to Park Avenue, with the exception of the house at the corner of Park Avenue, owned by H. Lewis Cohn. The receiver was appointed in the action brought in the Superior Court by Julius Katzenberg to foreclose a third mortgage on which there is due $143,750. The prior mortgages are $165,000, and the property is valued at $300,000.

—The receivership of Eugene Durnin for William Ryan, wool broker at 49 West Broadway, was extended yesterday to cover the claim of the First National Bank of Hazleton, Penn., for $2,340. Mr. Ryan said in his examination that he had been a rich man in his time, but had lost all his money. He failed in June, 1893, owing $70,000, and he has since paid off his confidential debts. He is now doing business as attorney for his daughter. He owns a house in Jersey City, on which the mortgage is $6,000, and he declared that it was mortgaged for more than it is worth.

—Charles Caldwell has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry C. Bailie of the marble-cutting firm of H. C. & G. S. Bailie, at 304 East Twenty-second Street, on the application of Samuel Bailie & Son, who obtained a judgment for $35,138 against H. C. & G. S. Bailie on June 22, 1894. H. C. Bailie said in his testimony that the only assets are debts due the firm for $2,325 and less than $2 in bank.

—William H. Ricketts was appointed yesterday receiver for Samuel & Joseph Pelletier, who composed the liquor firm of Pelletier Brothers of 691 Columbus Avenue, on the application of James P. Smith & Co. and W. & J. Sloane, creditors for $1,720. The object of the suit was to set aside transfers of the business.

—Judgment for $12,191 was entered yesterday against the Florence Iron River Company, in favor of Frank U. Bilton, for rent and royalties on a lease of iron-mining lands in Marquette County, Mich.

—Kneeland & Stewart entered judgment yesterday against the Davidge Fertilizer Company for $8,768 in favor of Gillespie Brothers & Co., on a claim which has been in litigation for a long time.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $1,410 against Exiner & Co., women's tailors, at 624 Madison Avenue, in favor of Theodore R. Hostetter.

—James Kearney has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Kate Daly, dressmaker, on the application of Armande Kleisler.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....
Address .....
.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....
Address .....
.....

ALL AGAINST MR. ANDREWS

Proposed Changes in Police System Not Adopted by the Board.

MR. MURRAY'S SPEECH ALL PREPARED

Somewhat Precipitate in Reading It—Solicitous of the Rights of the Legislature in Taking Any Action.

Commissioner Andrews's plan for changes in the police system, which he embodied in resolutions abolishing the three police inspection districts and empowering the Superintendent to make all assignments to duty, was taken up at a meeting of the full board yesterday and voted down. The resolutions which Mr. Andrews introduced Feb. 26 were as follows:

Resolved, First—That the three police inspection districts of New-York as now divided are abolished.

Second—That all reports and communications heretofore made to the Inspectors be hereafter made directly to the Superintendent of Police, or to such other officer as he may designate from time to time.

Third—The Inspectors of Police will at once report to the Superintendent for such duty upon his staff as he may determine.

Fourth—The Superintendent is hereby authorized to assign to duty, at the Central Department, one Inspector or Captain in the daytime and one Inspector or Captain in the nighttime, to receive reports or returns from precincts, to hear complaints from citizens of violations of laws, or of dereliction of duty upon the part of members of the department, and to perform such other police duty as may be required by the Superintendent.

Fifth—All rules and regulations of the Police Department inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Resolved, First—That the Superintendent of Police is hereby authorized and empowered to make all assignments to duty of members of the police force, subject to the rules and regulations now in force, and to such other rules and regulations as the Board of Police may from time to time establish. For this purpose the Superintendent of Police is authorized to make such transfers, assignments, or reassignments as the best interest of the service may from time to time require.

Second—In making assignments to duty or changes thereof, the Superintendent will be governed solely with a view of promoting the discipline and efficiency of the police force. He will recognize and regard long service, and endeavor to establish the principle that real merit and a faithful performance of duty as officers and gentlemen is the only means of gaining advancement in this department.

Third—The Superintendent will report immediately to the board all changes or assignments to the board made pursuant to this resolution, stating the duty from which the officer has been relieved and that to which he has been assigned.

Fourth—All rules and regulations of the Police Department inconsistent with the foregoing resolution are hereby repealed.

When the board met yesterday, and after some routine matters had been disposed of, Mr. Andrews said: "I wish to call up the resolutions regarding inspection districts."

Commissioner Murray asked Mr. Andrews whether he had anything more to say in favor of his resolutions.

"I could say a great deal more," replied Mr. Andrews, "but the most important fact in connection with my resolutions is that the power to control the members of the force should be concentrated in the Superintendent. The inspection districts serve no useful purpose. The Inspectors have no practical communication with their districts. It is important that the Superintendent should be held responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the force, and he must have powers adequate to his responsibilities. He must have the necessary power embraced in my second resolution authorizing him to make transfers and all assignments of duty."

After hearing Mr. Andrews, Commissioner Murray began to read a speech, in which he brought in something about Lord Coke, a long Latin quotation, and some references to the duties and responsibilities of the Republican Party.

It would appear that instructions had been given Mr. Murray, and, that there might be no slip in the proceedings, some one had typewritten them for him. That these instructions had been carefully read by Commissioner Kerwin was shown by his apparent knowledge of what was to come and his purpose to say "Me, too."

Commissioner Murray had evidently not noted that Mr. Andrews had simply called up the resolution respecting the inspection districts. There was reason to believe that the opposition to the new Commissioner's plan had been prearranged, and that whatever might be said in favor of either resolution would carry no weight.

Mr. Murray, in reading his compilation of ancient laws, began by saying: "There is nothing in the resolutions that is new, and that is not now embraced in the Lexow bills at Albany, that will soon be passed."

He claimed that it devolved upon the Republican members of the board to carry out the will of the Republican Party in this State in the matter, and that if any action were now taken by them it would be discourteous to the Republican Party. Nothing should be done, he said, until the party leaders had made known their wishes in the matter, that the Lexow committee was fully informed of the needs of the department, and out of respect to that body, although he admitted that the Superintendent should have more power, they should await the pleasure of the Republican Legislature.

He spoke of the legal advice that he had taken on the subject, and declared that according to Lord Coke the Commissioners had no power to divest themselves of the patronage and power that they now enjoy. He also declared that he did not want to delegate the personal trust that the Republican Party had placed in the Republican Commissioners to any one man. He would do nothing, he said, to antagonize the lawmaking power of the State, but would leave the whole matter in their hands, no matter how beneficial the change proposed might be.

After he had finished, Commissioner Andrews called his attention to the fact that he had been objecting to a resolution respecting the Superintendent that had not been offered. He showed some little surprise, but made no excuse. He apparently had followed out instructions.

Commissioner Andrews asked Mr. Murray to give a single valid legal objection to the first resolution. Commissioner Murray, having read his piece, had no reply to give.

The vote in the resolution to abolish the inspection districts was called for and each Commissioner explained his vote.

Commissioner Martin said: "I believe the action would be a good one, and the Commissioners could legally take it, but we should take no step until the Legislature has acted, and I don't think it expedient to vote to discontinue the districts at present. I vote 'No.'"

Commissioner Murray said: "I think it would be an act of discourtesy to the Legislature. I have no personal objection to the resolution. I vote 'No.'"

Commissioner Kerwin said: "I think as Commissioner Murray thinks, and pending legislation in favor of the Republican—the Republic, the Republic," he said, hastily correcting himself, "I vote 'No.'"

Commissioner Andrews voted "Yes," and called attention to the fact that the other Commissioners admitted the resolution to be a step in the right direction.

There was a short argument on the second resolution, conferring enlarged powers on the Superintendent, and after Commissioner Andrews had said "It is evident that the objection is made on grounds other than those stated," it was voted upon.

Commissioners Murray and Kerwin voted "No," without making any comments, but when Commissioner Martin voted "No" he said, "If the resolution is adopted you might as well abolish the Board of Police."

The board allowed Commissioner Andrews to appoint Arthur L. Robertson as his private secretary upon the receipt of the resignation of Thomas J. Kane, formerly private secretary to Commissioner Sheehan, who has been acting temporarily for Commissioner Andrews.

It was decided to ask the Civil Service Board for a list from which to select 200 patrolmen. This matter will be again taken up next Tuesday.

After the meeting Commissioner Andrews said he had no comments to make on the action of his colleagues in voting against his resolutions. "I have done what I could," he said. "I believe these changes should be made. The responsibility will rest on some one else. I see no need to wait for legislative action."

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION

Statement from the Treasury About the Gold Reserve—Cheerful Words, Too, About the Balances.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Assistant Secretary Curtis to-day made the following statement:

"In view of certain statements in the newspapers that Treasury officials are embarrassed by an alleged failure in gold deliveries under the recent contract, and other assertions of a similar nature, calculated to mislead and disturb the public mind, I wish to say that the actual withdrawals of gold from the Treasury since the 1st of March, 1895, have been $355,347, of which $281,087 has been for the redemption of United States Treasury notes and $74,260 for the redemption of United States notes, and divided among the cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Chicago. There are no more than the ordinary withdrawals, which in the past have usually taken place at this season of the year. Moreover, during the same period the Treasury has received considerable gold coin in exchange for various kinds of paper currency.

"The apparent falling off in the gold reserve was caused by a misunderstanding in taking up in the gold reserve statement of the Treasury Department from the daily reports of transactions sent from the Sub-Treasury at New-York a large amount of gold which had been deposited for examination and count, and which should not have been included in the gold reserve until the final certificates of deposit upon which bonds could be issued were delivered.

"The February figures quoted in the article as withdrawn include the heavy withdrawals of the earlier part of that month, before the gold purchase contract was made, and one single large item not withdrawn for export concerning which there has been considerable newspaper comment.

"The writers of the articles evidently do not understand foreign exchange, or the method of dong business therein. The Treasury officials who are charged with the responsibility of these transactions have no anxiety whatever in regard to the method which is, and has been, pursued by the sellers of the gold coin under the recent contract. They are satisfied to contemplate the fact that for five weeks the withdrawals of gold coin have not exceeded the normal amount, with the exception of the instance quoted above, and that no exports of gold whatever have been made during that time.

"In regard to the excess of Government expenditures over receipts, it is well known that the latter are rapidly increasing, and that up to this time nothing has been received from the income tax, and very little from sugar duty, both of which will be important elements of Government receipts in the near future.

"There is plenty of money in the Treasury to pay the appropriations, and the statement in some articles that 'if the Treasury had the money, the passage of the enormous appropriation bills would lead to the immediate disbursement of immense sums of money,' is totally untrue. There is a question of law as to when the appropriation for the payment of the sugar bounty becomes available, and until that question is settled it will be impossible to make any payments thereunder. Moreover, all the claims for bounty must be adjusted before payment, since payment must be made pro rata if the appropriation is insufficient.

"The total available cash in the Treasury to-day amounts to $83,371,495, over and above the one hundred millions allowed to cover the gold reserve, which is $89,745,594.11.

"The Treasury officials have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease, and are confident that the expected revival of business will assure the future. The prosperity of the country will be greatly hastened when some effective method is found of checking these alarmist articles written by newspaper correspondents and newsgatherers, who are willing to sacrifice the truth and their own consciences—if they have any—to create a cheap sensation and play upon the feelings of an already overwrought public."

LONDON, March 8.—The American loan opened at 4⅞ per cent. premium, and closed at 5 per cent. premium.

COMPLIMENTS FOR W. J. K. KENNY

Personally, Mayor Strong Said, He Would Like to Have Retained Him As Supervisor of the City Record.

None of the outgoing Tammany officials have had the good fortune to be removed from office under such complimentary circumstances as William J. K. Kenny, whose connection with the City Government as Supervisor of The City Record will cease on Monday.

The compliment came from Mayor Strong. After the Board of City Record has completed its routine business yesterday, the Mayor announced that he had selected John A. Sleicher to succeed Mr. Kenny, and Corporation Counsel Scott and Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield concurred.

Mr. Brookfield had a candidate, but did not bring his name to the attention of the board, finding that the Mayor had already made up his mind.

The Mayor, in moving the appointment of Mr. Sleicher, complimented Mr. Kenny on the efficiency and ability which he had displayed in conducting the complicated affairs of his office. He intimated that, personally, he would have been glad to retain Mr. Kenny in office.

"You don't feel badly about it, do you, Mr. Kenny?" he asked.

The Supervisor bowed, and smilingly said he was feeling very well.

Corporation Counsel Scott said: "I can indorse all the Mayor has said about Mr. Kenny's remarkable efficiency from what has come under my own observation, and I concur with the Mayor in the regret he has expressed."

Commissioner Brookfield also complimented Mr. Kenny.

EXPENSIVE TO BUY COAL AT BERMUDA

Steamships That Put in for Safety Depleted the Supply at Exorbitant Rates.

The recent and unexpected accession of many overdue steamships at Bermuda has caused a great advance in the price of coal in the harbors of that island. The first steamships that put in there short of fuel exhausted the private stock, and, according to the masters whom stress of weather forced there, the supply was exhausted at exorbitant rates. Subsequent arrivals sent the price still higher, to $15 a ton so some of the Captains say.

Then inroads were made on the Government coal docks, and some of the distressed mariners have asserted that her Britannic Majesty's representatives regulated the price of coal by the demand.

A wholly natural but somewhat delayed result is that some enterprising folks have thought Bermuda a good field for coal speculators. Capt. James, who commands the wrecking tug Britannia, stationed at Bermuda, was one of these. He arrived here several days ago on the steamship Fanland, and shortly afterward chartered the steamship Czarina, which vessel is now on her way to Norfolk, where she will load with 1,000 tons of coal for Bermuda. Another speculator has chartered the steamship Wellhaven, which will load at Philadelphia.

Henry Hastelt's Body Identified.

The body of the man who was burned to death in the fire at 298 Avenue A Tuesday morning was identified at the Morgue yesterday afternoon, through a ring and bunch of keys, as that of Henry Hastelt, twenty-three years old, of 107 Eighth Street. He was a porter in the General Post Office.

It is thought that he was trying to help extinguish the fire when he perished.

Sworn In as Inspectors.

Edward B. Kinney of 438 West Fifty-seventh Street and John Schmidling of 234 Eldridge Street were sworn in as Inspectors in the office of the Mayor's Marshal by Mayor Strong yesterday. The salaries are $1,200 a year.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Threatened Fight Between the Consolidated and the Electric Roads.

LIVELY WARFARE IN CONNECTICUT

The Trolley Roads Charged with Damaging the Business and Charters of the Steam Railroads.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad next week will take up the fight for supremacy in this State, which has been raging between the steam and electric roads of the State for a year. While the electric road managers have been securing hearings before the Railroad Committee of the Legislature, the Consolidated Road has been active in securing a formidable array of statistics showing how seriously the electric roads, if allowed to carry out their proposed plan of gridironing the State with trolley systems, parallel to the Consolidated Road, will injure the steam roads and damage their charters.

It has been arranged for Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, representing the Consolidated Road, to appear before the Railroad Committee in the Legislature next week. Judge Hall of the road this morning said: "We have prepared an elaborate map showing how vitally the schemes of the electric roads affect us, although we have no direct contest with them. Their scope is between cities and their suburbs, but it is not fair treatment to the steam roads of the State, who have spent vast sums of money to secure the right of way, and have erected costly stations and fitted up handsome grounds, to have a parallel electric system organized, unless the public necessity demands it. Then, as soon as it is practicable and economical, we shall introduce electricity as a motive power over our own system, and run cars or trains much more frequently than now, as we are to do on the Nantasket Branch." This is the first direct acknowledgment by the officials of the Consolidated Road that electricity will be adopted, if proved practicable.

Judge Hall was asked if the Consolidated Road purposed uniting the Providence and Stonington with the Fall River Steamboat Line as rumored, and as indicated by the passage of a bill through the Rhode Island Legislature, giving it practically power to do. He said: "No policy has yet been developed relative to the matter. The legislative permission allows our road, as controlling the Old Colony system, to issue more stock, and, if we are sure the matter will be economical, we may take off one of the Fall River boats; but nothing is yet settled in the matter."

AFFAIRS OF THE ERIE.

An Early Foreclosure Probable—Another Circular from Morgan & Co.

A new circular to the holders of Erie Railway second consolidated mortgage bonds, funded coupon bonds of 1885, and the income bonds was issued yesterday jointly by J. P. Morgan & Co. of this city and J. S. Morgan & Co. of London. It said, in part: "Holders of over 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited with us have assented to the changes and purposes set forth in our circular of Dec. 10, 1894. We are, accordingly, now vested by the assenting depositors with authority to take whatever action we may deem best for the interests or enforcement of their bonds, and we shall be prepared to act on this authority in due course.

"In the meanwhile, such holders of our receipts as have not assented to the terms of our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, are notified that, upon surrender of their receipts at our office, their bonds will be returned to them. Unassenting bonds will not be included in the steps we shall take in behalf of assenting bondholders."

It is expected that proceedings will be taken for an early foreclosure and that the stockholders will be called upon to pay a considerable assessment.

John G. McCullough, Vice President of the Erie, said that company's financial condition showed little improvement. The traffic movement, while no better than it has been, is not more unfavorable. The gross earnings from coal promise to show an increase, as the volume of that branch of the business is larger, but as to how the net will show for the month, Mr. McCullough was unwilling to express an opinion.

Clerical Permits on the Pennsylvania.

ELIZABETH, March 8.—The Rev. Dr. F. Marion McAllister of Trinity Episcopal Church here, who recently sent

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices on Liquidation for the London Account.

SELLING OF BOTH STOCKS AND BONDS

Difficulties of the Erie and the Abandonment of the Union Pacific Reorganization Bear Factors—Sugar Speculation.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The significant feature of to-day's market was the pressure on the international stocks, London appearing to be a free seller, not only of stocks, but of bonds also. The coal stocks were also weak, the decline in Lehigh Valley in the Philadelphia market being used as a bear point on the whole group. Jersey Central lost 1¾, Delaware and Hudson 2½ and Lackawanna 2 points. The Grangers were also fractionally lower, and the general list declined in sympathy with the weakness in the specialties.

London's weakness was accounted for by the complications in the Erie situation and by the announced dissolution of the Union Pacific reorganization committee as the result of the failure to obtain the necessary legislation from the late Congress for a settlement with the Government. The marked weakness in Baltimore and Ohio, which at one time sold down to 49, was also a disturbing feature, particularly in London. The stock closed on this market at a recovery to 50⅞, but its net loss on the day was 2¾ points. The decline in the earnings of the company, aside from all questions of management, is sufficient to account for the weakness of the stock. Liquidation of stock held on margin has also helped the decline.

Sugar continued to be the speculative feature. The trading in it was somewhat less than yesterday, but it amounted to nearly 105,000 shares. It opened anywhere between 95¾ and 96½, and advanced with only slight reactions throughout the day. The highest price was 98¾, and it closed at 98¾, a net gain of 3⅛ points, its strength being all the more remarkable in the face of the general weakness. Other industrials were practically neglected. Chicago Gas closed ¼ higher. Distillers and Cattle Feeding was unchanged. Lead was up ⅜, Leather ¼, and Cordage ¼. Western Union was under some pressure, but its final price showed a loss of only ⅛.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and the supply was more plentiful. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $70,912,518, and the balances were $3,601,354. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $107,710.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1⅛ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and a shade easier for demand bills and cables. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.87¾@4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-32; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c. Boston—20@25c discount. Chicago—Par. St. Louis—50c premium bid; offered at 70c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅝ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 27⅝d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,749,938, and the imports for the same period $6,410,459. The net exports, therefore, have been $20,339,479.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref.	3¾
American Tobacco	3¼
Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.	¾

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	2¾
Canadian Pacific	2½
Delaware & Hudson	5½
Delaware, Lack. & West.	2½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	2
Lake Shore	¾
Louisville & Nashville	1½
New-Jersey Central	¾
Pacific Mail	1¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
St. Paul & Omaha	1
St. Paul, M. & M.	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was very dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. 1st 1½

DECLINED.

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis g. 5s..1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 1⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s, f. for 1⅛
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 1

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $30,000 4s, registered, at 110½@110¾. In the unlisted department, $50,000 new 4s sold at 119, when issued. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	.....	95
4s, r.	.....	110½
4s, c.	.....	110¾
5s, r.	.....	112
5s, c.	.....	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	.....	116
Currency 6s, 1896	.....	116½
Currency 6s, 1897	.....	102½
Currency 6s, 1898	.....	105
Currency 6s, 1899	.....	108
Cherokee 4s, 1896	.....	110
Cherokee 4s, 1897	.....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1898	.....	100
Cherokee 4s, 1899	.....	100

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 6⅝.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Kansas and Texas, ⅛ to 14¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 50½; St. Paul, ¼, to 56⅛; Atchison, ⅛, to 4¼, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅜. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 2¼, to 83¼, and Erie, ¼, to 8⅝. Lake Shore sold at 139, Reading at 4¼, Union Pacific at 9¼, Northern Pacific preferred at 14¼, Wabash preferred at 13, and Illinois Central at 86. British consols were firm at 104 11-16 for money and 104⅝ for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £130,000. Money, ½ per cent. Spanish 4s, 78¾. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1 per cent.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f 72½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 23c for checks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	143	147	50
American Cotton Oil	23	23	23	23	22½	23½	100
American Cotton Oil pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	67	69	15
American Express	112	112	112	112	111	113	20
*American Sugar Refining	95¾	98¾	95¾	98⅞	98⅜	98½	104,601
*American Sugar Refining pf.	93½	93¾	93	93½	93½	94	1,521
American Tobacco	90¾	91	90¾	91		92	35
American Tel. & Cable Co.	92	93	92	92¾		93	3,443
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	800
Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	½	¾	1,000
Baltimore & Ohio	53¼	53½	49	50⅞	50½	51	4,765
Canada Southern	48	48	48	48	47⅜	48¼	245
Canadian Pacific	36	36	33	33	32½	34	725
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16	16	16	15¾	16¼	210
Chicago Gas	71½	72¼	71½	71¾	71½	73	6,337
Chicago & Alton	146½	147⅛	146½	147⅛	147	...	28
Chicago & Northwestern	88¼	88⅞	87½	87⅞	87⅞	88¼	6,346
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70⅝	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	70	4,880
C., C., C. & St. Louis	55	55⅛	54¼	54⅜	54⅜	55	400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	35	36¼	6,346
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62	62	61½	61⅝	61⅝	62	16,970
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19½	20	19¼	19⅞	19⅜	20	5,140
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	62½	65	62½	65	65	66	200
Consolidated Coal	31	31	31	31	29	32	100
Consolidated Gas Company	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	130½	131½	100
Delaware & Hudson	120	126	123½	124	124	124¼	3,287
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158½	158⅝	155¾	156¼	156⅛	156⅜	6,420
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	34	34	34	34	33	34	50
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12⅜	12⅜	12	12¼	12¼	12⅝	4,025
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96	96	96	96			50
General Electric	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅝	26½	26¾	3,325
Illinois Central	85	85	85	85	83	85	4
Laclede Gas	25⅝	26	25⅝	25¾	25½	26	400
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72	72	72	72	70½	71½	100
Lake Shore	135⅞	135¾	134½	134½	134	135	1,966
*Long Island Traction	67⅛	67⅝	67	67⅛	67	67⅜	1,400
Louisville & Nashville	48½	48½	47½	47⅝	47⅝	48	7,450
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	6½	7½	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	22¼	23½	100
Manhattan Consolidated	108	108	107½	107⅝	107⅜	108	662
Missouri Pacific	20	20	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¾	1,320
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½	14	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	22	22	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅞	600
Morris & Essex	160	160	160	160			140
*National Lead Company	30	30¼	30	30¼	29¾	30	710
*National Lead Company pf.	84	84	84	84	84	84¼	295
New-Jersey Central	86½	86½	84	84¼	84	84¼	13,140
New-York Central	94	94¼	93¾	94	93¾	94¼	4,796
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20	20¾	20
New-York, L. E. & Western	8⅜	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	5,720
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	16	16	16	16	15½	16½	120
New-York, Sus. & Western	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝	210
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	37¼	37¼	37	37	37	37⅝	310
Norfolk & Western	21½	21½	21½	21½	17	23	100
Norfolk & Western pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	10⅝	800
North American	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	100
Ontario & Western	16⅛	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	16	35
Oregon Improvement	8	8	8	8	8	12	500
Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21¾	120
Philadelphia & Reading	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	940
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	101	101	101	101	101	102	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	153	153	153	153	153½	155	10
Quicksilver	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½	100
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5	30
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10	10	10	10	9⅞	10¼	200
St. Paul & Omaha	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	29	30	900
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	104	104	104	104	104	108	220
Southern Pacific	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17	18	360
Southern Railway	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	156
Southern Railway pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	836
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	14	14⅝	200
Texas Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	200
Union Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	200
United States Cordage	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	100
United States Cordage pf.	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	361
United States Cordage gtd.	16¾	17⅛	16½	16½	16½	17	400
United States Rubber pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	1,000
*United States Leather	8	8	8	8	8	8	150
United States Leather pf.	60¾	61	60¾	61	61	61½	100
Wabash	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾	6	100
Wabash pf.	13	13	12¾	12¾	12½	13	100
Western Union Telegraph	86⅞	87	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	87	6,343
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9½	150
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	35	36½	100
Total sales							232,862
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s, 2,000	111¼	Det, Mac & Marq L G 2,000	20
Atch, Top & S F 4s, 1,000	63	Grand R & Ind 4½s, 6,000	107¼
American Cotton Oil deb. 6s, 2,000	62⅞	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s, 1,000	88½
American Tobacco 6s, 1,000	116	Han & St Jo Cons, 1,000	116
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, 5,000	100	H & Tex Cent G M 4s, 5,000	62
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s, 5,000	110½	Int & G Nor 2d Mtge, 1,000	67½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, 3,000	91	Kan Pac 1st Cons, 3,000	63¼
Brooklyn Elev 2d, 5,000	65	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s, 1,000	93⅝
Buffalo & Erie, New, 1,000	110	Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s, 2,000	25
Cent of N J G M 5s Registered, 5,000	110½	Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s, 1,000	73⅜
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s, 1,000	71	L, N A & Chi 1st, 1,000	109
Ches & Ohio Con 5s, 1,000	105⅜	L, N A & Chi Cons, 10,000	96¾
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s, 25,000	91	Louisville & Nashville Gen 6s, 1,000	110½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s, 1,000	131½	Louisville & Nashville Refunding 4s, 1,000	90
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s, 2,000	100	Nor Pac 1st Coup, 5,000	113⅜
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s, 4,000	87⅞	Nor Pac 1st Reg, 5,000	112⅜
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s, 3,000	96⅞	Nor Pac 2d Coup, 5,000	82½
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s, 8,000	121	13,000s15F	82½
Chi & N W Ext 4s, 15,000	105¾	5,000s20F	82½
Chi & Ind Coal 1st, 1,000	95	Nor Ry of Cal 5s, 5,000	91¾
Chi, St L & Pitts 1st, 4,000	115½	Ore Imp Co Con 5s, 4,000	53½
C, St P, M & O Cons, 5,000	124½	2,000	103
Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s, 10,000	80¾	Ore Rail & Nav 1st, 1,000	108⅛
Cin, H & D Con 7s, 1,000	119	Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts, 9,000	90½
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s, 3,000	95	26,000	90
Clev, Lex & B & S 5s, 1,000	96¾	Ore S L & U N Con, 10,000	40
Cleveland & Pittsburg 1st 7s, 1,000	140	Peoria, Dec & Ev 2d, 2,000	28
C, C, C & St L Gen 4s, 1,000	96½	Phil & Read Gen 4s, 3,000	67½
Col Fuel & I. pf.	25	1,000	68
Col & H. Coal	50	P, C & St L 4½s Series A, 2,000	107
Com. Cable	3½	Pitts & West 1st 4s, 1,000	83½
Denver & Rio Grande	13⅞	St Louis S W 1st, 1,000	68¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	10¼	10,000	68
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	5½	5,000	67½
*D., S. S. & A.	24	N Y, Lack & W 1st, 1,000	131
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	N Y Cent Deb 5s, 4,000	105⅞
Evansville & Terre Haute	6⅞	11,000	105¾
Flint & P. M.	30	10,000	105¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	7½	N Y Cent Ext 4s, 2,000	103
Great Northern pf.	101	N Y, Chi & St L 4s, 10,000	103
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅝	1,000	103
Homestake	1	N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol	21
Iowa Central	18	D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped, 2,000s20F	56
Iowa Central pf.	6	5,000s10F	55½
Kanawha & Michigan	19½	N Y & N J Tel 5s, 1,000	105
Keok. & D. M.	8¼	N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s, 1,000	90
K. & D. M. pf.	11½	Nor Pac 1st Reg, 5,000	113⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	82	Nor Pac 2d Coup, 5,000	112⅜
Long Island	15⅜	13,000s15F	82½
L., St. L. & T.	84	5,000s20F	82½
Mah. C. R.	1	Nor Ry of Cal 5s, 5,000	91¾
Mah. C. R. pf.	105	Ore Imp Co Con 5s, 4,000	53½
Manhattan Beach	106	2,000	103
*Unlisted.	1½	Ore Rail & Nav 1st, 1,000	108⅛
		Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts, 9,000	90½
		26,000	90
		Ore S L & U N Con, 10,000	40
		Peoria, Dec & Ev 2d, 2,000	28
		Phil & Read Gen 4s, 3,000	67½
		1,000	68
		P, C & St L 4½s Series A, 2,000	107
		Pitts & West 1st 4s, 1,000	83½
		St Louis S W 1st, 1,000	68¼
		10,000	68
		5,000	67½
		St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 6s, 1,000	100
		Rio Grande West 1st, 4,000	64½
		St Louis, Kan & Nor Real Es & R 7s, 6,000	101½
		St Louis S W 2d Inc, 12,000	21½
		500	21
		St Paul, M & M 1st, 4,000	21¼
		Montana Cent 5s, 2,000	100¼
		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated, 7,000	89¼
		Southern Ry 1st 5s, 1,000	86
		3,000	86¼
		Texas & Pac 1st 5s, 6,000	84¾
		Texas & Pac 2d Inc, 1,000	22½
		Tol, A. A & N M 1st Trust Co Certs, 2,000	79
		Union Elev 1st 6s, 6,000	90
		Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes Stamped, 9,000	87
		Union Pac 1st, 1897, 3,000	103
		Wabash 1st 5s, 3,000	104¾
		3,000	105
		2,000	105⅛
		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s, 3,000	64½
		1,000	64¼
		West Shore Gtd 4s, 5,000	104¾
		3,000s3	104¾
		1,000	104¾
		Registered, 1,000	104¾
		24,000	104½
		W N Y & Penn 1st, 10,000	104
		1,000	103½
		Wn Nor Car 1st 6s, 2,000	100
		Wn Un Col Trust 5s, 3,000	107
			$613,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	...
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38
American Coal	90	...
American District Telegraph	...	41
American Tobacco pf.	105	107
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	5
*Bay State Gas	1½	2
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	14½	15½
Boston Air Line pf.	135	...
Buffalo, R. & P.	103	...
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	...	20
Cedar F. & M.	...	58
Central Pacific	4⅝	5½
Chicago & Alton pf.	14	14¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	160	173
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	50	53
C. & N. W. pf.	140	...
C., M. & St. P. pf.	138	140
Cleveland & Pittsburg	117	117¾
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	155	...
Col. Fuel & I.	4	6
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	25
Col. & H. Coal	50	60
Com. Cable	3½	4¼
Denver & Rio Grande	137	...
D. M. & Ft. D.	10¼	11½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	5½	7
*D., S. S. & A.	24	...
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	3
Evansville & Terre Haute	6⅞	7½
Flint & P. M.	30	35
Flint & P. M. pf.	7½	14
Great Northern pf.	...	45
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅝	⅝
Homestake	1	1½
Iowa Central	18	...
Iowa Central pf.	6	7
Kanawha & Michigan	19½	...
Keok. & D. M.	8¼	9½
K. & D. M. pf.	11½	4
Laclede Gas pf.	82	85
L. E. & W.	15⅜	15¾
Long Island	84	85
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mah. C. R.	105	115
Manhattan Beach	106	...
*Unlisted.	1½	3

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	95⅞	98¾	95¾	98¾	49,400
A. S. Ref. pf.	93⅜	93⅜	92½	92½	120
Am. Tobac.	93¼	93¼	92½	92½	160
Balt. & O.	50	50	50	50	10
Chicago Gas.	71⅜	72⅜	71⅜	71⅞	4,620
C., R. I. & P.	62½	62½	61⅝	61⅝	610
C., B. & Q.	70½	70½	70	70	1,400
Cent. of N. J.	86	86¼	84	84	2,690
Dist. & C. F.	12⅜	12⅜	12	12¼	550
Gen. Elec.	26¾	26¾	26¼	26⅝	340
Lackawanna	157½	157½	155⅞	155⅞	420
Lake Shore	134½	134½	134½	134½	20
L. & Nash.	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	3,080
Mo. Pac.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	50
Nat. Lead	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	110
N. Y. Cent.	95¾	95¾	94¼	94⅞	990
N. Y. & N. E.	20½	20½	20½	20½	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	8¼	8¼	8	8	110
Phil. & Rdg.	8	8	8	7⅞	450
U. S. Cord. pf.	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	270
West. Union.	87	87¾	86⅞	87¾	1,810
Total sales					78,480

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	63	63	62⅞	62⅞	$6,000
Amer. C. O. 8s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2,000
M., K. & T. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	5,000
P. & R. gen.	67½	67½	67½	67½	7,000
Total sales					$45,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chollar	.66	.66	.66	.66	200
Eureka	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
H. & N.	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	200
Total sales					700
Ophir	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Y'low Jacket	.75	.75	.75	.75	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	54	54⅝	54	54¼	463,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	94	99
American Exchange Nat. Bank	135½	...
American Bank Note	...	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	41	43
American Typefounders'	29	38
American Typefounders' pf.	1½	3½
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1895	19	22
†Atlantic Trust	104	...
Barney Dumpling Boat Company	200	215
Barney & Smith Car common	10	...
Barney & Smith pf. stock	14½	17
†Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	100	102
Beckton Construction pf.	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	182	192
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	...
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	...
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	...
†Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn Elevated	12½	14½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	68	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	154	155
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	51	53½
B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103¾	104¼
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	...
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103¼	103¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	...	140
Central & South Am. Tel.	116	119
Central Cross-Town	112	116
Central National Bank	170	...
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	122
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator	62	65
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	½
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	...
Columbus Street Railway stock	46	48
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	...
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey C'y) stk.	67½	70½
Consumers' Gas city bonds	95	...
Continental Trust	163	167
Corn Exchange Bank	278	...
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	90
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, East B'way & Bat.	163	168
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105	109
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	181	183
Eighth Avenue	310	...
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s	100	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58½	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	112½	...
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	56½	...
Fort Wayne Gas 1st	320	...
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80½	82½
Fourth National Bank	74½	76½
Gallatin National Bank	180	185
Garfield National Bank	305	320
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	450	...
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	106	...
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94	110
Holland Trust stock	...	98
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	...	90
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	93	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	104¾	105
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	7½	10
Hudson River Telephone Co.	35	40
Indianapolis Gas stock	39	...
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	138½	...
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. bonds	102⅜	104½
Ind., Nat. & Ill Gas Co. stock	67½	69¼
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	76½	...
International Ocean Telegraph	100	...
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	...	40
†Journeay & Burnham	53	55
Journeay & Burnham pf.	90	...
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	...
Kings County Elevated	90	93
Knickerbocker Trust Company	3	...
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	80½	87½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86¾	87¾
Long Island Traction	7	8¼
Lorillard Company pf.	118	120½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	152	...
Manhattan Trust Company	155½	...
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	124
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	...
Madison Square Garden 2d	74½	76½
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf.	108	...
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	104¾	106
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	295
Mechanics' National Bank stock	178	186
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	48½	52½
Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com.	10½	...
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	92
National Bank of Commerce	180	185
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe & Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	70	...
National Wall Paper Co. pf.	65	85
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	4	...
New-Orleans Traction com.	15½	17
New-Orleans Traction pf.	57	60

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business March 5, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,048,936.18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,779.61
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		91,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,420.23
Stocks, securities, &c		403,198.59
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		22,400.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		896,574.06
Due from State banks and bankers		79,970.48
Checks and other cash items		108,535.73
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,678,546.30
Notes of other national banks		19,300.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		416.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$9,848,538.00	
Legal-tender notes	917,000.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	2,810,000.00	
		13,575,538.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		40,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		16,152.38
Total		$37,489,267.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,041,955.21
National bank notes outstanding		787,600.00
Dividends unpaid		205.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$23,702,802.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	990.02	
Certified checks	1,154,459.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding	546,258.95	
United States deposits	2,338,881.70	
		27,743,393.14
Due to other national banks	$3,254,441.81	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,661,672.47	
		4,916,114.28
Total		$37,489,267.63

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, GEO. D. MEEKER, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1895. GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL SLOAN,
R. G. ROLSTON,
WM. ROCKFELLER,
} Directors.

[No. 1352.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business March 5th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,116,435.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,809.43
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,256,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		348,354.37
Stocks, securities, &c		23,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		12,800.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		702,460.66
Due from State banks and bankers		353,483.21
Checks and other cash items		12,068.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,426,459.59
Notes of other national banks		30,050.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		116.40
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,643,152.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,307,880.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	860,000.00	
		7,811,032.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		30,950.50
Total		$27,275,850.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,775,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		86,743.06
National bank notes outstanding		619,010.00
Due to other national banks	$9,216,788.70	
Due to State banks and bankers	5,879,089.46	
		15,095,878.16
Dividends unpaid		3,178.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,238,019.29	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,791.93	
Certified checks	537,675.05	
Cashier's checks outstanding	864,608.37	
		7,651,094.64
United States deposits		1,044,946.27
Total		$27,275,850.13

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, JAS. T. WOODWARD, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. T. WOODWARD, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1895. WM. M. BURNS, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. ROCKEFELLER,
VERNON H. BROWN,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GREENWICH BANK
of the City of New-York, on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$666,417.52
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		27,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		124,757.47
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		409,058.75
Specie, as per schedule		137,406.40
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		74,816.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		63,018.52
Current expenses		8,186.86
Total		$1,526,661.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$19,688.84	
Exchange	166.02	
Other profits	168,000.72	
		187,855.68
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,043,509.62	
Certified checks	10,587.90	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,889.85	
		1,061,987.37
Due savings banks		76,818.47
Total		$1,526,661.52

State of New-York City and County of New-York, ss.:

JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of March, 1895, before me, WILLIAM J. BARR, Notary Public (125,) New-York County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at the close of business March 5, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,007,856.15
Overdrafts		558.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		355,500.00
Other stocks and bonds		164,759.55
Real estate, banking house		200,000.00
Specie	$1,540,273.89	
Legal-tender notes	1,091,000.00	
Bills of other banks	14,783.00	
Checks and other cash items	16,085.92	
Exchanges for Clearing House	427,445.22	
Due from national banks	415,659.81	
Due from State banks and bankers	44,671.57	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	15,722.15	
		3,566,491.56
Total		$11,355,165.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		900,000.00
Undivided profits		97,081.45
National bank notes outstanding		314,445.00
Dividends unpaid		28.00
Premium account		15,275.00
Deposits:		
Individuals	$4,025,381.59	
National banks	3,366,116.72	
State banks and bankers	1,427,024.53	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,213.10	
Certified checks	62,036.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	213,585.67	
		9,098,358.06
Total		$11,355,165.45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, FRED'K B. SCHENCK, cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRED'K B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1895. F. A. K. BRYAN, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
S. M. MILLIKEN,
CHAS. M. VAIL,
WM. E. D. JOHN,
} Directors.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
EMPIRE STATE BANK, NEW-YORK CITY,
on the morning of the fifth day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$750,089.82
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		60,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$264,741.81	
Due from private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	1,040.60	
		265,782.41
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		65,885.08
Specie, as per schedule		16,382.37
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of United States banks		52,425.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$62,116.62	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,865.31	
		63,981.93
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Taxes paid	$5,891.75	
Current expenses	13,855.00	
		19,746.75
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$1,299,273.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$14,210.43	
Interest	3,251.22	
Other profits	43,580.07	
		61,041.72
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$927,033.26	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,291.59	
Certified checks	4,796.69	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,313.73	
		936,435.27
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		1,140.34
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule		656.03
		$1,299,273.36

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

JAMES W. CONROW, President, and CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier, of Empire State Bank, New-York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 640 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the fifth day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fifth day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JAMES W. CONROW, President.
CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of March, 1895, before me.
E. TANENBAUM, Notary Public, No. 71, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$308,395.35
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		4,529.40
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		75,104.67
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		57,500.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		37,789.75
Specie, as per schedule		11,496.31
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		05,748.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$26,749.77	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	974.20	
		27,723.97
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		6,735.13
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$2,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	4,090.00	
		6,090.00
		$601,112.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$6,250.73	
Exchange	126.47	
Interest	1,436.14	
Other profits	18,726.56	
		26,539.90
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$448,770.16	
Demand certificates of deposit	324.50	
Certified checks	13,982.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	89.42	
		463,166.83
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		403.04
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors, as per schedule		104.51
Due savings banks		10,898.30
		$601,112.58

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

THOMAS MACKELLAR, President, and CHAS. W. BOGART, Cashier, of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at corner So. Boulevard and 3d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, to the best of his knowledge and belief, before the transaction of any business on the fifth day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fifth day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

THOMAS MACKELLAR, President.
CHAS. W. BOGART, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the eighth day of March, 1895, before me.
C. C. HOTTENROTH, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ORIENTAL BANK
on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,476,187.44
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		40,500.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		1,144.76
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		103,701.93
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$50,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	4,700.00	
		54,700.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		445,321.05
Specie, as per schedule		202,038.89
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		160,486.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$116,586.62	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	28,882.12	
		145,468.74
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		6,375.28
		$2,071,924.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$8,698.23	
Interest	780.66	
Other profits	108,464.21	
		117,943.10
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$1,406,880.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,175.00	
Certified checks	64,730.00	
		1,532,291.47
Due savings banks		418,284.09
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		3,405.33
		$2,071,924.09

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of March, 1895, before me.
JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, March 8, 1895.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of the company, which will be held on the 17th day of April, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 18th day of April next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA,
on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$16,989,620.58
Due from Directors		45,000.00
Overdrafts		2,327.14
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		833,535.59
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
United States bonds		874,782.46
Stocks and bonds		708,787.91
Specie		1,653,818.58
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		3,657,536.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,001,561.16	
Other items carried as cash	75,411.65	
		4,076,972.81
		$29,332,881.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits (net)		649,754.08
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$13,826,890.40	
Demand certificates of deposit	8,285.80	
Certified checks	1,632,789.55	
Cashier's checks outstanding	11,627.13	
		15,479,592.88
Due trust companies, State and national banks		5,989,005.25
Due savings banks		2,710,069.86
Unpaid dividends		3,959.00
		$29,332,881.07

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fifth day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of March, 1895, before me.
JOHN FLYNN, Notary Public Kings County. Certificate filed in New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HOME BANK, N. Y.,
on the morning of the fifth day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$390,068.80
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		72,894.64
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		198,619.55
Specie, as per schedule		42,910.31
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		62,540.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$88,472.75	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,717.29	
		90,190.04
Current expenses		2,977.94
		$910,201.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$2,816.96	
Exchange	11.93	
Interest	2,586.18	
Other profits	73,404.18	
		78,819.25
Due depositors, as follows, viz:		
Deposits subject to check	$716,224.89	
Demand certificates of deposit	128.94	
Certified checks	15,438.20	
		731,792.03
Unpaid dividends		90.00
		$910,201.28

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. F. DUNNING, Cashier, of the Home Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West 42d Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the fifth day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fifth day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. F. DUNNING, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the eighth day of March, 1895, before me.
RICHARD S. TREACY, Notary Public, New-York County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, March 5th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$16,512,405.60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		73,671.63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:		
4s	$3,000,000.00	
5s	1,000,000.00	
		4,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand:		
5s	$1,300,000.00	
New 4s	275,000.00	
		1,575,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds:		
4s	$270,000.00	
New 4s	13,061.59	
5s	345,000.00	
		628,061.59
Stocks, securities, &c		928,573.28
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		66,786.77
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		2,067,503.20
Due from State banks and bankers		395,945.83
Checks and other cash items		283,286.65
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,868,094.35
Notes of other national banks		61,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$832,805.36	
Legal-tender notes	1,968,065.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,010,000.00	
		3,810,958.36
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		180,000.00
Total		$34,661,287.26

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		359,700.19
National bank notes outstanding		3,524,820.00
Due to other national banks		3,900,656.54
Due to State banks and bankers		2,207,117.23
Dividends unpaid		9,241.00
Individual deposits subject to check		16,072,887.38
Demand certificates of deposit		379,944.86
Certified checks		1,090,814.21
Cashier's checks outstanding		56,046.35
Total		$34,661,287.26

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, EDWARD BURNS, cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1895. WM. IVES WASHBURN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
DUMONT CLARK,
J. R. MAXWELL,
AUSTIN CORBIN,
} Directors.

[No. 1393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business March 5th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,220,899.95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		27.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		135,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		11,447.71
Stocks, securities, &c		944,918.22
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		487,417.12
Due from State banks and bankers		55,252.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,015,350.84
Notes of other national banks		4,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		122.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,490,008	
Legal-tender notes	1,630,700	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	230,000	
		3,350,708.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$22,547,394.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		988,001.13
U. S. income tax		4,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other national banks	$2,764,051.49	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,663,744.74	
Dividends unpaid	980.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	8,756,139.43	
Demand certificate of deposit	755,910.85	
Certified checks	3,569,567.15	
		18,510,393.66
Total		$22,547,394.79

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1895. HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH,
E. S. MASON,
} Directors.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK
on the morning of the fifth day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,891,452.10
Liability of Directors as per schedule, (as makers)		80,308.88
Overdrafts		573.22
Real estate		47,022.87
Due from trust companies, State and national banks	$104,400.73	
Due from private bankers and brokers	3,114.20	
Stocks and bonds	54,722.50	
Specie	281,648.84	
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	145,254.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	182,863.91	
Other items as cash	9,856.43	
		781,800.61
Current expenses		11,424.46
Furniture and fixtures		20,247.44
Premium account		2,434.05
		$3,835,263.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		400,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$17,536.79	
Exchange	14.44	
Interest	318.73	
Other profits	1,873.99	
		19,743.95
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,226,764.20	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,500.00	
Certified checks	46,296.98	
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,000.00	
Due trust companies, State and national banks	10,619.36	
Due private bankers and brokers	14,871.83	
Due individuals and corporations other than banks or depositors	28,315.00	
Due savings banks	170,000.00	
		2,514,367.37
Unpaid dividends		1,152.26
		$3,835,263.58

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I. BOSKOWITZ, President, and FERNANDO BALTES, Cashier, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at 486 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, say that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, Chapter 689, Laws 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

I. BOSKOWITZ, President.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of March, 1895, before me.
ELIAS R. PECK, Notary Public N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HUDSON RIVER BANK
on the morning of the 5th day of March, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$454,701.84
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		66,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		282.37
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		861,200.14
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		100,000.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		83,100.00
Stocks and bonds as, per schedule		112,287.91
Specie, as per schedule		26,071.50
U. S. legal-tender notes, and circulating notes of national banks		54,875.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$79,663.27	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	14,657.43	
		94,320.70
Current expenses		4,997.35
Safe deposit vault		28,800.00
		$1,380,945.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$2,965.04	
Interest	679.51	
Other profits	69,933.06	
		73,577.61
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$917,453.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	20,106.67	
Certified checks	11,033.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding	58,500.00	
		1,007,094.46
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule		198.24
Unpaid dividends		75.00
		$1,380,945.31

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President, and PETER SNYDER, Cashier, of the Hudson River Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 260 Columbus Av., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 5th day of March, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 5th day of March, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of March, 1895, before me.
WILLIAM H. PECK, Notary Public, County of N. Y., No. 21.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business March 5, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,831,052.34
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,546.50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		545,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		125,278.48
Stocks, securities, &c		441,583.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		1,500.00
Due from national banks	$1,534,453.45	
Due from State banks and bankers	368,157.14	
Checks and other cash items	18,239.89	
Exchanges for Clearing House	672,973.90	
Notes of other national banks	14,998.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	134.77	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,427,201.50	
Legal-tender notes	457,112.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,220,000.00	
		3,104,313.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		24,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		2,000.00
		5,749,020.65
Total		$17,875,685.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		419,994.11
National bank notes outstanding		449,900.00
Dividends unpaid		21,406.00
Due to other national banks	$8,812,639.78	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,521,149.24	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,067,287.12	
Demand certificates of deposit	91,926.27	
Certified checks	456,788.09	
Cashier's checks outstanding	39,175.40	
		14,988,965.85
Total		$17,879,665.96

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1895. JAMES WALSH, Notary Public Kings County. Certificate filed in New-York

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 10.

ceived from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
American Strawboard	*25	*25
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	*57¼	57½
Chicago Brew. & Malt	*10	..
Chicago Brew. & Malt. pf	†20	28
Chicago P. & P. Co.	*44½	45½
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	*53½	*53¼
Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley "L").	11	10⅝
Chicago City Railway	300	301
Chicago Telephone	*185	..
Diamond Match of Illinois	*121	121¼
Lake Street Elevated Ry.	13¼	12⅞
Metropolitan Elevated	*17	*17
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing.	*10	10
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. pf.	†20	20
New-York Biscuit	*51¾	54
North Chi. Street R. R.	263¾	261¾
National Railway	120¾	*120¼
Street's W. Stable Car Line.	*12⅞	*13
Street's W. Stable Car Line pf.	†60	..
West Chicago Street R. R.	117¼	117¾
Western Stone	*65½	*65½

BONDS.

Chicago Pack. & Prov. 6s	*106	*106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s.	*65	*65
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s.	*38	*38
Chicago City Ry. 4½s	*102	*102
Chicago Board of Trade 5s	*102	102½
Chicago Gas L. & Coke 5s	94¼	94¼
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	84½	84
Lake Street Elevated 5s	51¼	51½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	†66	..
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	*105	*105
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	*100½	..
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	†104	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*101⅝	101½

*Bid. †Asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The local market to-day was a little more active, but the coal stocks received a shock from which they failed to recover. The weakness in the coalers, however, did not extend into the other market except to a fractional extent, and the close was fairly steady. At the opening there was some pressure to sell Lehigh Valley. The first sale was at 29¾, and at 10:15 the quotation was 27½. During the day there was a feeble rally to 28⅛, but liquidation again set in and the stock reacted to 27½, closing weak at that price. The stock is held so closely that sales for short account are not fashionable. The hypothecated Packer estate holdings are said to be marked down to 20. While Lehigh Valley was being sold down, an order to sell Lehigh Navigation came with the result of breaking the price to 40½. Support was not noticed, and the stock rallied to 43 at the close. Pennsylvania was dull and steady at 53⅝@50. Reactions were neglected, and closed at fractional declines. There was a good sized buying order in Reisbach at the opening causing an advance to 24½, one point above yesterday's close, but realizing sales caused it to react later in the day to 45⅞. Choctaw was strong and sold up to 11.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Balto. Trac.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
Choctaw	10⅞	11	10½	11
Con. Trac. stock	30	31	30	31
Electric Traction	78¼	79½	78¼	79
Elec. Trac. receipts	58	59	58¾	59
Elec. Stg. com.	29	30	30	31
Elec. Stg. pf.	29	30	..	..
Electric Pneumatic	⅝	½	⅝	½
Hestonville com.	59½	60¼	60	..
Hestonville pf.	70	71	..	72
Hunt. & B. T.	..	33½	..	33½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	50½	51	50½	51
Indianapolis	39⅜	40	38	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20	20⅜	20¼	20½
Lehigh Navigation	43	43½	43	44
Lehigh Valley	27½	27⅝	29⅜	29⅝
Met. Traction	96¾	97	97½	98
Northern Central	65	66	65	66
Northern Pacific	2¾	3	2¾	3
Nortern Pacific pf.	13½	14	13¾	14
Pennsylvania	49⅞	..	49⅞	50⅛
Penn. Steel pf.	20	23	20	23
People's	48¼	48½	48⅞	49
Phila. Traction	87⅜	88¼	88¼	88½
Phila. & Erie	..	20	..	20
Reading	3⅞	4	3 15-16	4
Rochester Ry.	37	38	..	38
United Cos. of N. J.	235¾	236	235¾	..
U. G. I.	72	72¼	72	72½
W. N. Y. & P.	5½	6	5¾	6¼
Welsbach	45⅞	46	45¼	45¾

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	84	85	83½	84½
N. J. Con. 5s	81½	83	82½	83½
Newark Pass. 5s	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
People's Trac. 5s	91½	91¾	91¼	91¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 8th day of March, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$96,284,328.44
Gold bullion	44,938,484.67
Total	$141,222,813.11
Outstanding gold certificates	51,587,869.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	110,050.00
Total	$51,477,219.00
Balance	*$89,745,594.11
Standard silver dollars	$341,755,560.00
Silver bullion	547,564.35
Total	$342,303,124.35
Outstanding silver certificates	332,671,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,243,443.00
Total	$325,428,061.00
Balance	16,875,063.35
Standard silver dollars of 1853	$26,617,094.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,052,481.25
Total	$150,669,575.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	150,668,280.00
Balance	1,295.25
United States notes	$85,663,111.67
Outstanding currency certificates	37,565,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	730,000.00
Total	$36,835,000.00
Balance	48,798,111.67
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,046,089.00
National bank notes	5,162,863.56
Fractional silver coin	16,196,783.71
Fractional currency	658.63
Minor coin	1,267,404.54
Deposits in national banks	15,508,815.63
Bonds and interest paid	372,485.50
Total	$73,555,100.57
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,224,850.94
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,570,950.11
Disbursing officers' balances	29,193,164.25
Post Office Department account	2,884,852.53
Miscellaneous items	1,729,852.02
Total	$45,603,669.85
Balance	27,951,430.72
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$183,371,495.10

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$529,815.38	$4,164,321.80	$104,769,494.89
Internal revenue	305,097.34	2,932,245.04	103,069,923.85
Miscellaneous	13,950.53	171,710.89	10,305,050.23
Total receipts	$848,863.25	$7,268,277.73	$218,144,468.97

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$212,000.00	$1,811,000.00	$67,977,082.91
War	45,000.00	346,000.00	36,251,258.91
Navy		175,000.00	21,062,422.76
Indians	37,000.00	521,000.00	7,171,160.20
Pensions	400,000.00	5,507,000.00	100,183,454.40
Interest	14,802.50	117,440.40	23,204,023.45
Total	$708,802.50	$8,677,440.40	$255,849,402.63
Excess of receipts over expenditures	140,060.75	†1,409,162.67	†37,704,933.66

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		$221,780.00	$10,201,024.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$40,602.50	305,554.50	8,501,013.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$270,194,838	$46,490
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,382,272	10,220
Total	$343,577,110	$56,710

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Alta	.33	.32
Belcher	.47	.44
Best & Belcher	1.10	.90
Bodie Consolidated	.96	.96
Bulwer	.20	.15
Challar	.60	.53
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	3.10	2.90
Crown Point	.55	.45
Gould & Curry	.55	.53
Hale & Norcross	1.05	1.15
Mexican	..	.95
Mono	..	.22
Ophir	2.10	1.85
Potosi	.56	.53
Savage	.47	.42
Sierra Nevada	.73	.72
Union Consolidated	.57	.54
Utah	.08	.06
Yellow Jacket	.70	.63

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 8.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Argentum	.99	1.00½
Gibson	.85	.84
Portland	.53½	.55
Anaconda	.36¼	.37
Isabella	.16	.15½
Union	.10⅜	.11

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALES AND EXCHANGES REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Some Beekman Street Property Disposed of—A Piece in Lower Broad Street at Auction.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for the estate of Stephen F. Shortland, to a client for investment, the five-story brick store building 56 Beekman Street, 25 by 87. He has also sold, for James G. Wallace, the three-story brick building 258 and 260 Bowery, 37 by 91.

Mr. John Petit has exchanged the five-story business building at Beekman, Gold, and Ann Streets, 23.9 by 100 by 23.4 by 95.2, at about $125,000, taking in part payment a dwelling in East Seventy-fifth Street.

Messrs. Adler & Herrman have sold to Heinrich Kramer, at $33,000, the five-story brick flat, with store, at the southeast corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 27 by 80.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Cornelius W. Luyster, to Bruce Young, the lot 25 by 100.8½, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 217.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, at $27,000. The same brokers have sold, for Walter D. Starr, at $120,000, the three five-story stone and brick flats 121 to 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 27 by 90 by 99.11.

Messrs. J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold, for Dr. Justin Wohlfarth, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 174 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to M. Jones.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold, for S. L. Lederer, to T. J. O'Connell, a lot, 25 by 112, on the east side of King's Bridge Road, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for Morris Steinhardt, to Charles Founthan, the two five-story flats on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in partition, by order of C. Walker, at $56,000, the four-story brick store building 51 Broad Street, east side, 80.4 feet north of Beaver Street, 28 by 61.2½ by 27 by 57.5. It was understood that Mr. Walker, who is a real estate broker, bid in the interest of W. H. Beers, who owns the adjoining property at 49 Broad Street.

Mr. Frank Yoran sold, under foreclosure, at $35,000, to the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, plaintiff, the two-story and basement frame dwelling, 1,205 Franklin Avenue, west side, 17.2 by 80 by 16.8 by 83.7.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Samuel Street, south side, 100 feet west of Johnson Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by Jacob Muller of Jefferson Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street; cost, $1,000.

Samuel Street, south side, 100 feet west of Johnson Avenue, (rear,) one-story frame shed, by same; cost, $300.

Hoe Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Cook Place, three-story frame tenement, by Amelia Naumann of 124 East Eighty-seventh Street; cost, $5,000.

Brook Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Marla Radlein; cost, $3,600.

Boulevard de Lafayette, west side, 71.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, three three-story brick dwellings, by Charles J. Rodd of Westchester; cost, $36,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Sigmund B. Steinmann of 33 West Ninety-fourth Street; cost, $112,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 221.6 feet west of Boston Avenue, two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Pauline Goeltz of 3,477 Third Avenue; cost, $3,500.

Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, four three-story frame dwellings, by Bernard S. Kearns of 1,015 Lexington Avenue; cost, $20,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 81 feet south of Rose Street, four-story brick flat, by Ferdinand Hect of 139 East Seventy-second Street; cost, $15,000.

Boone Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, one-story frame shop, by Joseph Hawes estate of New-Rochelle; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, ten three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Catharine Carlin of southeast corner of Seventy-third Street and Boulevard; cost, $90,000.

Nos 139 and 139½ Madison Street, by Louis Krulewitch, alterations to seven-story brick workshop; cost not given.

Brook Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by Maddalein, alterations to two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Bowery, southeast corner of Grand Street, by Brush estate, alterations to five-story brick store and lodging house; cost, $500.

No. 935 Broadway, by Richard Mortimer estate, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $500.

No. 35 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Lillia B. Hyde, alterations to four-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 374 William Street, by W. & A. Zinsser alterations to five-story brick store and warehouse; cost, $1,000.

No. 737 Broadway, by Baldwin & Jones, alterations to seven-story brick store; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 8.

BERGEN Av, n w s, 75 ft s w of Rose St, 25x100; Otto Elsele and wife to Henry Wallenstein | $2,800
SOUTHERN Boulevard, e s, 24.4 ft s of Home St, 50x84.8x50.4x79; Gregorio Di Lorenzo and wife to Benjamin R. Morrow | 3,400
38TH St, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Marianne G. Faulkner to Abram C. Bell | 1
49TH St, s s, 228.4 ft w of 6th Av, 21.8x100; Thomas Trimble to Ellen Trimble, his wife | 1
64th St, s s, 19 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x80.5; George Wembach to Margaretha C. Grass | 22,000
SAME property; Louis A. Grass and wife to George Wembach | 22,000
8TH St, n s, 214.3 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x69.10x irregular; Charles Baker to John G. Van Camp, ex prop. and. | 100
GOERCK St, w s, 150.1 ft s of Houston St, 24.11x100; Fradel Blumenkranz to Lizzie Blumenkranz | 1
BEECH St, 38; Henry McArdle and wife to Thomas Lomane | 1
120TH St, 305 West; Annette Shannon to Mary E. Clark | 1
54TH St, s s, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 50; Annie L. Clifford to Annette Shannon | 1
BROOME St, e s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 80x100; Edward Nauss and wife to Herman Apmann | 5,200
138TH St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x89; John J. Farley and wife to Patrick Farley | 1
28TH St, s s, 246.10 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; Henry B. Crawford and others, executors of Erastus Crawford, deceased, to Henry B. Crawford | 1
27TH St, n s, 109.10 ft e of 8th Av, 24.10x187.10x24.10x106.2; same to John G. Crawford | 1
27TH St, n s, 159.7 e of 8th Av, 24.10x irregular and adjoining lot; same to same | 1
49TH ST, 334 East; George Reubel and wife, to Frank W. Herter | 1
59TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Adolph and Emanuel Alexander to Mary A. McLaughlin | 1
85TH ST, 134 West; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Henry J. Braker | 1
73D ST, s s, 155 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; the trustees of Thomas Lewis, deceased, to Mary E. Boyd | 34,900
75TH ST, n s, 100 ft. w. of 10th Av, 25x107.5; Susan M. Moore to Mary J. Kelly | 1
88TH ST, 43 West; Louis Kahn and wife to Mary F. Rising | 36,000
85TH ST, s s, 361 ft. e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; also s s of 85th St, 439 ft. w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Laura H., and William F. Hall to James R. Floyd | 1
WASHINGTON ST, 606, 610, and 365 to 367 West St; Ann M. and Thomas S. Clarkson, to Elizabeth and Frederica Clarkson | 1
GOERCK ST, 139; Fradel Blumenkranz to Lizzie Blumenkranz | 1
FRANKLIN ST, 207 to 213 and 342 to 346 Washington St, and 212 to 215 West St; Ann M. and Thomas S. Clarkson to Elizabeth and Frederica Clarkson, all title | 1
LISPENARD ST, 13 and 15; Frances W. Perkins to Frances M. Stein | 1
WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 328.6 ft n e of 183d St, 25x90; H. A. Bassford, trustee, to Albert Lehman and another | 1,500
137TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Anna M. Angino and others to Ellen Sica | 1
CONVENT AV, s w corner of 144th St, 24.11x94.5; John J. McGrady and wife to Cassidy & Adler | 1
130TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Elizabeth Euler | 1
CONVENT AV, s w corner of 133d St, 25x100, and adjoining property; Mary A. and William McLaughlin to Adolf and Emanuel Alexander | 1
119TH ST, 242 and 244 East; Susan P. Bales to Thomas Crawford | 10,000
3D AV, 695 and 697; Frank W. Herter and wife to George Reubel | 1
57TH ST, 37 West; David L. Einstein and wife to Florence E. Seligman | 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BRANDT, Annie F., and another to J. S. Todd; s s of 100th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year | $39,000
BOYD, Mary E., to Annie M. Boyd; 308 ft w of 73d St, (three mortgages,) 3 years | 32,250
COE, Henry E. and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 93d St, 149 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years | 46,000
CRAWFORD, John S., and wife to N. H. Lathrop; n s of 27th St, 159.7 ft e of 8th Av, demand | 18,000
CARPENTER, Alfred C., and another to Thomas K. Foster, individual and executor; n s of 19th St, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, demand | 7,600
SAME to Angelina S. Macy; n s of 19th St, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years | 8,000
CLARK, George, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n s of 128th St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years | 75,000
SAME to Charles P. Haughran; n s of 128th St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year | 20,830
CAMPBELL, Mary A., to M. B. Starbuck; Franklin Av, Lot 96, map of Fairmount, 3 years | 500
DODGE, Henry C., and wife to James McClenahan, as President; n s of 36th St, 75 ft w of 11th Av, demand | 8,000
EULER, Elizabeth, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 130th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand, (two mortgages) | 25,250
FISCHEL, Harry, and others to Adolph S. Kalischer and another; n s of 5th St, 213.9 ft w of Avenue C, (five mortgages,) 3 and 5 years | 65,000
SAME to Solomon H. Kohn; n s of 5th St, 213.9 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years | 25,000
GARRICK, Catharine, to Frederique Nadler Alschelnann; 19 and 21 Roosevelt St, 3 years | 10,000
GARDNER, George H., to Thomas MacKellar; s s of Boston Av, 58 ft n e of Teasdale Place, (two mortgages,) 1 year | 31,000
HAWKES, Richard W., to Phebe A. Kendall; s s of 119th St, 115 ft e of Manhattan Av, demand | 2,000
HINTZE, Clara, to Gesine Kersten; s w corner of Prospect Place and 43d St, 3 years | 1,000
HYMAN, Rose, and another to D. J. O'Conor, executor, &c.; s s of 58th St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years | 3,000
HUBERT, Conrad, of the same premises conveyed to the said John J. Brierly by Henry P. De Graaf, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Section 10, Liber 1,842, page 298, on November 4th, 1891. The said premises being known as No. 735 Forest Avenue, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 6th, 1895.
ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
ISAAC L. SINK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 176 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE V. GREEN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the thirteenth day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West Street, distant twenty feet five and a half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of West and Horatio Streets; running thence easterly parallel with Horatio Street seventy-three feet six and five-eighths inches; thence northerly at right angles with last-mentioned course, twenty feet, four and a half inches; thence westerly parallel with Horatio Street, seventy-two feet, one and a quarter inches, to the easterly side of West Street; and thence southerly along the said easterly side of West Street, twenty feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated February 16th, 1895. GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE V. GREEN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the thirteenth day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West Street, distant twenty feet five and a half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of West and Horatio Streets; running thence easterly parallel with Horatio Street seventy-three feet six and five-eighths inches; thence northerly at right angles with last-mentioned course, twenty feet, one and a quarter inches, to the easterly side of West Street; and thence southerly along the said easterly side of West Street, twenty feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated February 16th, 1895. GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, N. Y.

Assignment of Mortgages.

ALLEN, Julia, to N. T. Allen | ....
BRADLEY, Charles, to M. C. Callan, trustee | $2,200
BARNES, William D., guardian, to Richard S. Barnes | 1
BACH, Lewis, to E. G. Kremer, trustee | 5,000
BARTLETT, Edward T., and others to Ida A. Brown | 10,000
BYK, Joseph, to Jos. Smith | 2,500
CRAWFORD, John G., executor, to H. B. Crawford | 1
DE FOREST, Henry G., trustee, to Thomas F. Cock | 4,092
EVERDELL, William K., to Thomas Howell | 110,000
FAILE, Samuel, and another, trustees, to A. L. Browning | 1,530
FAY, Michael, and another to Adam Huppel and another | 7,800
HALL, William H., to William C. Demarest | 1,400
HAYES, Joseph J., to William D. Barnes, guardian | 7,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Clara R. Gerken | 7,000
O'GORMAN, James A., to Theodore Greentree | 5,062
PRODGERS, William, to H. D. Carter, executor | 9,000
QUINTARD, George W., and others, administrators, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company, (two assignments) | 65,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to H. N. Lawrence | 25,000
SAME to George W. Kruger, trustee | 6,500
WHEELER, Henrietta V., executrix, to W. Budd | 3,726
WARFIELD, Bettie D., to H. G. De Forest | 4,000

Recorded Leases.

BRACHT, Catharine, to George Storminger; 539 Courtlandt Av, 10 years | $816
EVERARD, James, to Richard Goen and James F. Martin; 740 3d Av, 5 1-12 years, $3,100, to | 3,200
CORNELL, Maria L., executrix of Charles B. Cornell, to Joseph Cochran; store, 243 3d Av, 7¼ years | 2,220
EDGAR, Jane E., to John Jansen; 68 West St, 3 years | 2,000
HORGAN, Denis, to Michael Sheridan; 213 West 32d St, 5 years, $456 | 480
RECHT, Charles J., to Archibald Anthon; store, 183 Bowery, 9 1-2 years | 3,600
THE TRUSTEES of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, New-York, to Harriet D. Green; Mercer St, s w corner Clinton Place, 28.5x56x irregular, 21 years, $1,200, to | 1,500
TOLFREE, Caroline to, to Frank H. Warner; 3 East 42d St, 15 years, $4,000, to | 6,500

Lis Pendens.

7TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 23d St, 19.8 ft front; James Henderson against Robert Henderson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MORNINGSIDE AV AND 118TH ST, s e corner; John F. Adam against Henry E. Stevens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
62D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; Giuseppe Ferrara against Matthias M. Smith and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
120TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, —x—; Foskett & Bishop Company against Agostino Vavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
131ST ST, s s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 75 ft front; Elizabeth Balmforth against Anna M. Harrison, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
133D ST, n s, 468.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8 ft front; Emeline Barker against Margaret Crogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
133D ST, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8 ft front; same against Francis W. Egan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MADISON AV AND 117TH ST, n e corner; John Fuchs against Tillie E. Smith, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
62D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front; Giuseppe Ferrara against Matthias M. Smith, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
113TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8 ft front; George R. Lansing against Griffin Tomkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

BATHGATE AND TREMONT AVS, s w corner; Burrows & Smith against Gottfield F. Schultz, owner; Kelly & Fury, contractors | $228
8TH AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 111th St, 50x100; George Mackenzie against Peter W. Ostrander, owner and contractor | 333
121ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 200 ft front; Charles E. King against Thomas J. Donlan, owner and contractor | 164
64TH ST, West, 28 to 32; Allen Reynolds against Luther F. Hartwell, owner and contractor | 170
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 118th St, 26.3 ft front; Lydia Browning against William Selfridge, owner and contractor | 451
37TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25 ft front; Thomas F. McHugh against Albert F. Jammes, owner; J. W. Mitchell, contractor | 65
99TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 50 ft front; George Mackenzie against Frederick Bornkamp, owner and contractor | 100
11TH AV, 741; Charles E. Reynolds against Elizabeth Dauer, owner; Helnrich Brothers, contractors | 127

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Referees' Notices.

NO. 735 FOREST AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—BRIDGET E. BRIERLY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH M. KANE and WILLIAM J. KANE, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date February 18th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 28th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third (23rd) Ward of the City of New-York, being part of lots designated as ninety-nine (99) and one hundred (100) on the partition sale "Map of the Property Known as the Peter Clark Estate," surveyed by Percy Foley, C. E., dated September first, 1872, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 602, November 1st, 1873, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Jerome Avenue (formerly Concord) Avenue, distant one hundred and eighteen (118) and nine inches (118.9) southerly from the southwesterly corner of said avenue at its intersection with the new line of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth (156th) Street, running thence southerly, along said westerly side of said avenue, eighteen feet and nine inches, (18.9;) thence westerly, parallel with said street and partly through a party wall, eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, eighteen feet and nine inches, (18.9;) thence easterly, again parallel with said street, and partly through a party wall, eighty-seven (87) feet and six (6) inches to said westerly side of said avenue at the point of beginning. Being in Section Ten (10) in Block No. 2,845 on the Land Map of said city. And being a part of the same premises conveyed to the said John J. Brierly by Henry P. De Graaf, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Section 10, Liber 1,842, page 298, on November 4th, 1891. The said premises being known as No. 735 Forest Avenue, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 6th, 1895.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
ISAAC L. SINK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 176 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE V. GREEN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the thirteenth day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West Street, distant twenty feet five and a half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of West and Horatio Streets; running thence easterly parallel with Horatio Street seventy-three feet six and five-eighths inches; thence northerly at right angles with last-mentioned course, twenty feet, four and a half inches; thence westerly parallel with Horatio Street, seventy-two feet, one and a quarter inches, to the easterly side of West Street; and thence southerly along the said easterly side of West Street, twenty feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated February 16th, 1895. GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE V. GREEN and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the thirteenth day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West Street, distant twenty feet five and a half inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of West and Horatio Streets; running thence easterly parallel with Horatio Street seventy-three feet six and five-eighths inches; thence northerly at right angles with last-mentioned course, twenty feet, one and a quarter inches, to the easterly side of West Street; and thence southerly along the said easterly side of West Street, twenty feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated February 16th, 1895. GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against CAROLINE V. GREEN and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the thirteenth day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James S. McQuillen, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneer